JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
157, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,538—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort. Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd Nov.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	28th "
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
B. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th "
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 607	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 7, 1895

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 12th Dec. 1895.
S. S. Doc. BALDUINO ..... 9th Jan. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 6th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 7, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, about the 23rd November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 21st November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 23rd November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,686 tons, about the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 23rd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE MOMENT'S CONSIDERATION

will convince you of the necessity of using a suitable hair dressing if you wish to possess or retain a

GOOD HEAD OF HAIR,

and more especially is this the case

IN INDIA.

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is the dressing best adapted for use in India. It is a purely vegetable compound, and has been on sale for over 25 years, during the whole of which period the demand has

INCREASED ANNUALLY.

It has now an enormous sale and is used throughout the Indian Continent.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

OLD AGE COMMANDS RESPECT,

But you want your Medicines and Toilet Requisites as fresh as you can get them.

THEREFORE TAKE CARE

to purchase only Kemp's Goods which are freshly made in the Company's Laboratories under highly skilled European supervision.

KEMP'S Equatorial Hair Douche.
KEMP'S Floral Mouth Elixir.
KEMP'S Pelliculine Powder Cream.
KEMP'S Areca Nut Tooth Paste.
KEMP'S Pure Violet Powder.
KEMP'S Soaps, Pastes, and Powders for the Teeth.
KEMP'S Cholera-Diarrhœa Mixture.
KEMP'S Pectoral Cough Syrup.
KEMP'S Sarsaparilla Extracts.
KEMP'S Paparidine for Indigestion.
KEMP'S Perfect Vital Invigorator.
KEMP'S Summer Effervescent.
&c., &c., &c.

KEMP'S GOODS are fresher, better, and more active than Imported Articles.

KEMP & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

CHINA GLASS AND ALL REQUISITES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

TRADE MARK.

DINNER SERVICES.
TEA SERVICES.
GLASSWARE IN NEW DESIGNS.
THE CAVENDISH CELEBRATED CUTLERY.
HOUSEHOLD LINEN.
BELFAST TABLE LINEN.
TOWELLS AND SHEETINGS.
ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, HARDWARE, &c.
ALL GOODS OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CHRISTMAS GOODS
ARE NOW BEING UNPACKED,

AND Orders are Registered for XMAS CARDS, TOYS, CRACKERS, SWEETS, XMAS PRESENTS of every description, WINES, STORES, &c., &c.

A Selected Supply of HAMS is expected by Next Mail, for which we are registering orders. Send your orders early to prevent disappointment.

Goods for Constituents up and down the Coast can be forwarded by Coasting Steamers twice weekly.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peith City.
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

NEW GOODS.
SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HELMETS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, &c.
OXFORD, CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS,
FLANNEL, AND TWEED SUITINGS,
DRESS SUITINGS,
FITTED BAGS, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS, &c., &c.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.

THE CLUB SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SHIKARI SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE CAMP SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE HOUSEHOLD SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SIMPLEX BOTTLE CLEANING MACHINE.
THE BERKFELD FILTER.
ALL MINERAL WATER REQUISITES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD } ARE BLUTHNER'S.

BLUTHNER'S GRANDS, BLUTHNER'S UPRIGHT.

BLUTHNER'S { ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT PIANO
IS THE QUEEN OF INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS in INDIA :—
MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents :—T. E. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

CLOTHING
MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT MODERATE PRICES.

NEW STOCK OF TWEEDS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, &c.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Navy Blue Serge Suits	24	0	Dress Suits	54	8
Tweed Lounge Suits	34	0	Dress Jackets	32	8
Flannel Suits	26	0	Cotton Tweed Suits	13	8
Khaki Drill Suits	12	8	Tweed Trousers	10	0
Shikar Suits	20	8	Riding Breeches	7	0

SUPERIOR QUALITIES AT EQUALLY MODERATE PRICES.
FIT AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

1896
LETTS' DIARIES
ARE
NOW READY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A	Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do. do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Rod for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THERE IS NO UNIVERSAL REMEDY BUT KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT

IS a Household Medicine which, judiciously used, will drive away many ailments.
NO SAFER Remedy in Constipation.
ITS GENTLE action in complaints arising from impurities of the blood is highly beneficial.
IN SEA SICKNESS, Nausea, Gastric Irritation, Sick Headache, etc., it is invaluable.
IT GREATLY ASSISTS by perfectly natural means the functions of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin.
IT IS EQUALLY suitable for Adults and Children.
NO ALTERATION in diet is needful whilst you are taking it.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT

is SUPERIOR to and more active than any
IMPORTED SALINE.
Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE, BOMBAY,

Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY SANDHURST.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 21st,
AND FRIDAY, 22nd November,
IN AID OF SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.
Robertson's Popular Three-Act Comedy
"CASTE"
BY POONA AMATEURS.
To commence at 9 P.M.
Plan at Soundy and Co., Ld. Orchestra Stalls and Front Row Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Other Rows Dress Circle, Rs. 2, Back Seats, Rs. 1. Half-price to Back Seats only.
Naval and Military in uniform.

ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE BYCULLA BOYS' SCHOOL,
AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED,
WILL NOT TAKE PLACE
THIS EVENING.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

AS arranged at the GENERAL MEETING, held on 17th instant, the FIRST RACES of the Season for YACHTS and HIPS BOATS will take place on SATURDAY next, 23rd instant. Members are reminded that all entries along with entrance fees, viz., Rs. 3 for Yachts and Rs. 2 for Ships' Boats must be made not later than NOON on FRIDAY, to

E. COMPER
Honorary Secretary.
24, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

LOST.—ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 2035, of Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., standing on the name of the Undersigned. Finder rewarded. Due notice is also given to the Company.

NOWROJEE CURSETJEE DHONDY,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HORMUSJEE NOWROJI COOPER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house or Bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Ridge Road, at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10676 square yards and 4-9 of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, leading from Malabar Point to Breach Candy, on or towards the West by Pawal Road, on or towards the North by the property of Sorabjee Pallonjee Pawalla and others, on or towards the South by the property of Rustomjee Ardeshir Spencer, and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 33.34 and 12, New Nos. 16378, 16379, 16380 and 16381, old survey Nos. 3 and 4-29, 3-29, 3 and 4-29, and 2 and 4-9, New survey No. 7159, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward D No. 2266, Street No. 124-6, together with the appurtenances.

Any person having any right, title or interest in, to or upon the aforesaid property whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance or otherwise, should make the same known in writing to us the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims if any exist. Dated this 19th day of November, 1895.

HIRALAL & MADHAVJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
19, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

A rare opportunity for sending Christmas presents to friends in Europe.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst, and the following days at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Meadow Street, Fort, the goodwill and whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Mugondas and Jeramdass, Multan Jewellers, consisting of embroidered gold, silver, and silk works of Sind, Mooltan, Kutch, Madras Cashmere, Delhi, and China, such as shawls, dressing gowns, clock, handkerchiefs, cushions, table covers, curtains, Rampore chudders, also silver and gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Madras, Cashmere, Kutlach, Mooltan, Jeypore, and Bombay jewellery of various designs, diamond, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, pearls, turquoises, topazes, gold rings, and necklaces, sets of shirts' studs, ear studs and earrings, &c., gold and silver inconastoes, jewellery, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Lucknow and Burmah silverware, Tanjore, Cashmere, Benares and Lucknow copper, brass, and zinc wares, silver inlaid, Persian, Madras, Deccan, Agra, Mooltan, Cashmere, Mirzapore, and Zanzibar carpets. Bombay, Surat, Vizagapatam, Sind, Benares, and Jeypore work-boxes and toys, Japanese vases, &c., Moorshedabad ivory toys, and Cashmere copper gold gilt vessels of new varieties, Indian curiosities, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The public are requested to come and see the things as they are worth while a visit.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, below Messrs. Wallace and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded up-country.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of colored and grey piece-goods, &c.

Also the property of the late Mr. J. W. MIDGLY, consisting of ununiform dress, wearing apparel, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong-built victoria with removable coach-box.
1 powerful C. B. pony, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay Australian gelding, about 15 hands, aged, going in harness and saddle.
1 handsome four-seated open carriage.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction a Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel and opposite Y. M. C. A., the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, porcelain and plateware, one first-rate sweet-toned cottage piano by Marcks and Co., China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of C. B. CLANCY, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AND VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT BANDORA, FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the legal heir and representative of the estate of the late Mr. F. X. Rodrigues, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. on the premises, on SUNDAY, the 1st December, the following properties either in one lot or separately as may suit the intending purchasers:—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalow, outhouses, &c., standing thereon situate on the Hill side, Bandora, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 2,598 1-8 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, Solicitor, on the south by the property herein thirdly and fourthly described, on the east by the property of Dinshaw Manocjee Davur, and on the west by the property secondly hereinunder described.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, outhouses, &c., standing ther on, situate at Bandora Hill side, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 2,310 square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, solicitor, on the south by the property fourthly hereinunder described, on the east by the property firstly described, and on the west by public road.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Bandora Hill side, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,212 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manecjee Davur and the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the south by the property of Framjee Pestonjee Porter, on the east by the property of D. Dinshaw Davur and public road, and on the west by the property fourthly hereinunder described.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages, bungalows, outhouses, cocoanut, and jack trees, a large well, &c., standing thereon, situate on the Hill side, Bandora, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,704 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the proper hereinbefore firstly and secondly described, on the south by the property of Framjee Pestonji e Porter, and on the east by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, and on the west by public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 20, 1895.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, JEWELLERY, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, the household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, round, writing, dressing, washing, and dining-tables, sideboards, mirror-door almirahs, chest of drawers, cabinets, semi-grand square piano, cloth presses, hatstands pictures, double and single bedsteads, jewellery consisting of diamond rings, earrings, nose rings, pearl bangles, necklaces, earrings, rings, gold chains, and watches, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay, November 20, 1895. Auctioneers.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FIRST-RATE BILLIARD TABLE BY THURSTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Murzban Road, next to "Gulistan" near Mr. J. N. Tata's Residence, Fort.

A first-rate full-sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston, with improved cushion, by John Roberts, with marking boards, ones, 1 set of ivory billiard and 25 pool and pyramid balls, cue rest, cue stand, coir matting, etc., the property of N. F. PATON, Esq.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, and on the Government House Road at Parel, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates hereunder mentioned the undermentioned properties by order of the mortgagee, Cooverjee Moorarjee, Ramjee Khjee, and Narayenjee Khjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Meghasham Essoba and Vassantrao Meghasham, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of October, 1892.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of ground together with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,045 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 10 and 11, new Nos. 42 and 45, and new Survey No. 2051, and by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 184 and now under ward Nos. 131 and 132 (), and street No. 544 and 82, and bounded on the east by Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the west by the property of Moroba Damodherjee, on the north partly by the property formerly of Sadanund Essoba but now of the said Meghasham Essoba, and partly by the court of Pinjrapole, and on the south partly by the property of Moroba Damodherjee and partly by a passage, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said Meghasham Essoba and Vassantrao Meghasham, and their tenants.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 P.M.—LOT No. 2.

All that piece of ground, with the dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy Road, on the west side thereof, in the Island and registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pensi n and Tax under old Nos. 10 and 11, new Nos. A-42 and A-42, old Survey Nos. 125 and 123, and new Survey No. 2-8051, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 351, then under No. 218, and now under street Nos. 546 and 548 and ward No. 183, and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the west and south by the property of the late Essoba Damodherjee, and now of Meghasham Essoba, and on the north by the property belonging to the Trustees of Pinjrapole, and the same have been in the occupation of the tenants.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of ground, with a cudjan shed standing thereon, situate at Parel, on the Government House Road, admeasuring 3,170 square yards or thereabouts, part of which is Government land and part of which is Inam land, and bounded on the east by the Parel Road leading to Government House, on the west by the property of Goverdhan, on the north by the property of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and on the south by the property of Moroba Damotherjee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 224, and which Government land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 16316, old Survey No. , and new survey No. L-569, and which said premise are now in the occupation of the said Meghasham Essoba and Vassantra Meghasham and their tenants and used as a buffalo shed, and assessed by the Municipality at present under street No. 5.

For further particular and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 7, Church Gate Street, (next door to Messrs. Geyer and Co., Machinery depot, the surplus stock of an European firm, consisting of large cupboards, plate glass show cases English-made mahogany sideboard with mirror back and marble top, writing pigeon-holes, electric dynamo, medical batteries, electric bells, meat mincing machines, coffee mills, patent nail drawers, motor fountains, patent copying presses, useful for large offices, boxes of mathematical instruments, dispatch boxes parts for sodawater machines, electric lamps, vulcanizer for making rubber stamps, juice presses, coffee roasters, and a lot of other sundry articles.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Lord Colin Campbell, consisting of handsome teak and blackwood glass door cupboards, chest of drawers, octagon, side and writing tables, tea-trays, cushioned sofa and easy chairs, arm chairs, bentwood chairs, washhand stand with furniture, cane chairs and couches, iron single bedstead with wire mattress, iron folding cot, Japanese screen, cupboard, glass book-case, dressing table, a well-bred white Kathiawar bull calf about one year old, sire and dam over 15 hands, intended for breeding purposes, in England, a strong-made teak-wood case by John Roberts and Co., &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE PAINTINGS AND PERFUMERY.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. J. Kaufmann and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. Shyamvur and Co., Kurrachee,

1 pair large paintings with mirrors in gilt frames.
1 large painting with mirror in gilt frame.
7 dozens and 1 bottle perfumery from Bleuze Hadankourt, Paris.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Grants' Buildings, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned walnut-wood grand cottage pianoforte by W. Brest, London, fancy bamboo furniture, stone garden stands with flower pots, pictures, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of Mr. W. C. SMITH, changing his residence.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal on WEDNESDAY 27th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of paulins, harness and sandlery, leather cuttings, old cordage, old gunny, and canvas, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 140 of 1894.

Motichund Harruckchund and Choonilal Motichund ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Manockchund Kapoorchund ..... Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the consent decree made herein on the 11th day of July, 1895, and under instructions from the Defendant abovenamed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned valuable jewellery on account and at the risk of the abovenamed plaintiffs, viz.:—

2 bhikhvalls containing 4 emerald beads and 2 diamond beads.
1 jadav choodo containing 8 diamond, ruby and emerald bangles
1 brilliant rainband (necklace).
1 pearl necklace containing 29 pearls and 8 ruby beads.
1 brilliant and ruby necklace.
4 diamond bangles.
1 emerald bead weighing about 12½ ruttties.
1 pair pearls (nagai) weighing about 23½ ruttties.
21 ruby beads weighing about 36 ruttties
5 brilliant pairs and 1 brilliant weighing in all 25½ ruttties.
1 diamond and ruby necklace.
1 diamond and ruby watch chain.
12 emerald beads weighing about 41½ ruttties.
1 bundle of pearls containing 43 beads.
1 gold hook.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS AND GOLD REPEATER WATCH, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, a collection of valuable and rare books and manuscripts in English, Pheivi Zend, Persian, and Gujrati pertaining to Parsee religion, also books on literature, a gold repeater je elle hunting watch with gold chain, pelanquin clock, University clock, etc., the property of the late DHUNJEEBHAI FRAMJEE PATEL, Esq

Catalogues will be published, and the books will be on view four days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are in trucet to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, above the offices of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., the valuable handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full-sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston, with improved cushion by John Roberts, with pool and pyramid balls, cues, marking board six-light gas lamps complete, folding hermonium, pictures, China and Japanese flower vases, lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, Brussels' carpets, &c., the property of GEORGE SERVICE, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 20, 1895.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form or ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL," The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

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FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, etc., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.

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DEALER IN PRECIOUS STONES AND JEWELLER.

HAVING arrived from Ceylon, invites the Visitors and Residents of Bombay to his temporary office in the Esplanade Hotel, to inspect his choice collection of PRECIOUS STONES, mounted and unmounted, including Cats'eyes Sapphires, Rubies, Diamonds, Pearls, Star and Moonstones, Alexandrite, &c., of the Rarest Beauty.

Mr. MARKAR paid his first visit to India in 1881, when he showed at the Calcutta Exhibition the famous Cats' eye valued at Rs. 30,000, which has been universally acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the finest specimen ever discovered.

Mr. MARKAR has Numerous Testimonials from both Visitors and Residents in India, which will guarantee his bonafides. Please note the Address.—No. 111, Esplanade Hotel. Hours 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

BHOPAL UJJAIN RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the Eleventh of November, 1895, the BHOPAL-UJJAIN RAILWAY will be OPENED for the BOOKING and DESPATCH of GOODS and PARCELS TRAFFIC.

The GOODS TARIFF BOOK published by the Indian Midland Railway Company, contains the General classification, rates and conditions for the carriage of goods on the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway.

Rate Lists showing the charges for the conveyance of Goods between Bhopal and each Station on the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway can be seen at the Stations, and further information as to the THROUGH CHARGES between Stations on the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway and Stations on the Indian Midland and connected Railways can be obtained from the Station Masters at any Station, or from the Undersigned.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
General Traffic Manager, Indian Midland Railway.
Jansi, 7th November, 1895.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

COVERED with Membrane, not with Gelatine, hence Superior to all others for Urethral complaints.

SOLD by all First-class CHEMISTS In India.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.
HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS,
BREECHES—MAKERS,
SHIRT—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—HATTERS.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received into a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a fully qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
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Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
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Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
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Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
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Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
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APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is subject to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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Agent.

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GLENFALLOCH .... " 26 " " "
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FOR SALE.

SALE OF THE OCCUPANCY RIGHT OF CERTAIN PLOTS OF GOVERNMENT VACANT LAND AT GRANT ROAD, MAHIM, MORI, DHARAVI AND ARTHUR ROAD.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the OCCUPANCY RIGHT of the abovementioned Plots, on a 30 years' lease once renewable for a second term of 30 years, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, on FRIDAY, the 22nd November, 1895, at 1 P.M.

Plan of the Plots can be seen and the Conditions of sale learnt at the Collector's Office.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Acting Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 29th October, 1895.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets	£33,335,755
Liabilities	£29,169,231
Surplus	£ 4,166,524
Income	£ 7,506,854
Disbursements	£ 4,966,960
Number of Policies issued during 1894	81,324
Total number of Policies in force	277,600

An annual income equal to about one-sixth of the total revenues of the Government of India

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Hotel, 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Naderi and Ariel entered, and the steamers City of Venice and Bombay left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Baroda entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Rheinfels left it on Monday.

MUNICIPAL AUDITORSHIP.—We hear that Mr. Meherali Dewraj Master, one of the applicants for the Municipal auditorship, has withdrawn from the contest.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Vindobona, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow, Thursday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay and Natal, per extra s. s. Jubeda, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, Thursday.

GAMBLING.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Noel charged Khan Mahomed and three others with being found gambling in a common gaming-house at Telly Gully, with cards and money, on Monday night. The magistrate fined No. 1 Rs. 15, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

PHONOGRAPHY.—It will interest phonographers to know that a committee approved by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons will sit at the St. Xavier's College in the first week of next month to examine shorthand students for the first-class certificate. Applicants desirous of attending should apply at once for prospectus to the Principal of that College.

BURGLARY AT TELLY GULLY.—Maganlal Dalpatram, a hawker in silk piece-goods, residing at Telly Gully, has reported to the police that, sometime during Sunday night, while he was sleeping on the verandah of his house, his room was broken into by wrenching the lock off the staple, and the whole of his silk piece-goods, of the value of Rs. 1,050, was stolen from an iron trunk.

THE MAHARASTRA VAKTRITWOTHJAK MANDALI.—The competitive lectures under the auspices of this Mandali are to be given, to-day, at 8-30 p.m., in the Arya-Samaja Hall, near the Girgaum Police Court. They will continue for seven or eight days, and on the last day Mr. Justice Ranade will distribute prizes to the successful candidates.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About half-past 8 o'clock, on Monday evening, Motibai, a Parsee woman, aged about forty-five, the wife of Somonji Hormusji, was drawing water from a well in the compound of her house, when she accidentally lost her balance, and fell in. Her cries brought her husband to the well, who, with the assistance of his gardner, brought the woman out, who but for a few duckings sustained no serious injuries.

ROBBING A SERGEANT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Good charged Hiralal Dewji with theft of Rs. 19 in cash, belonging to Sergeant Bachelor. The accused, who was a coolie, employed in the Ordnance, removed the money during the Sergeant's absence on Monday, and concealed it under a gun carriage. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March ..... Tommi ..... Veronese
Overture ..... Le Fidele Berger ..... Adam
Valse ..... Daheim ..... Gungl
Reminiscences of Haydn ..... Winterbottom
Valse ..... A Tai ..... Waldteufel
Galop ..... Ehstandsfreuden ..... Gungl

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Hotel, this evening, at 8 :—

March ..... Tannhauser ..... Wagner
Overture ..... Light Cavalery ..... Suppe
Valse ..... Little Gleaner ..... Roeder
Selection ..... Aizira ..... Verdi
Masurka ..... Blue Violet ..... Ellenberg
Intermezzo ..... Moonlight Scene ..... Bogetti
Aria ..... Die GrossFurstur ..... Flotow
Galop ..... The Tourist ..... Fredhe

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LOST OR STOLEN FROM A POSTMAN.—The sub-postmaster of the market post office has made a report to the police that about noon, on Monday, he entrusted his postal peon, named Babaji Mukoon, with Rs. 2,192 in money orders to pay to different persons to whom the orders had been addressed, and that in the afternoon the peon returned and informed the master that, while he was on his rounds, making payments to different persons, he discovered Rs. 230 in currency notes missing from the bag. The peon could not say whether the notes had been lost or stolen in the post office or out on the road while making several payments.

DARING ROBBERY AT MAHALUXIMEE VELLARD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore charged Awoo Narayen, a labourer, residing at Tank Bunder, before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaks, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a gold necklet, of the value of Rs. 10, the property of Bheewa, a woman, residing at Narelwady, Mazagon. It appears that, about 9 o'clock, on Monday morning, prosecutrix met the accused at the corner of the J. J. Hopital, when the latter asked her where she was going. The woman replied that she was going in search of some work, when accused said that he would get a job for her if she would accompany him to Mahaluximee. The prosecutrix agreed to the proposal, and they both left the hospital and proceeded towards Mahaluximee. While on their way near the Mahaluximee Vellard the accused forcibly removed a gold necklet from Bheewa's person, and decamped. Policeman, No. 109 G, doing duty at Worlee, seeing the accused running away, suspected that something was wrong, and at once arrested his progress. The sepoy then commenced searching accused's person, and while he was doing so, the woman came upon the scene and identified the necklet, which was found in accused's pocket. The accused in his defence said that a relative of the prosecutrix removed the necklet from her person and shoved it into his (accused's) pocket. His Worship convicted accuse and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A BEGGING DEITY.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court Constable Mayers charged Parow Sitaram, a mendicant, aged 50, with assaulting Narayen Bhanji, a milk-man near Jivanji Maraja's *Mandir*, yesterday morning. The accused wore a long cap, was attired in short breeches, a red coat with tinsel stripes, and held a bludgeon in his hand, the image of Hanuman, the monkey-god, being painted on the staff, which was decorated with a small red flag. The accused's face was besmeared with some kind of yellow powder. The evidence showed that he asked for a pice in alms from complainant. The latter not complying with the request, the mendicant dealt him a strong blow on the forehead which drew blood. Complainant was conveyed to the hospital, where his wound was dressed. In defence accused said that after dressing himself like Hanuman, he went begging in a crowd of about a hundred people. Complainant first struck him on the head. He then put out his cudgel and did not strike him intentionally. It was Hanuman who struck him. The magistrate observed that accused had dressed himself like a fool, and behaved like one in court. But it appeared to his Worship that he knew what he was doing; and that he was a beggar of the worst type, as he did not hesitate to back up his demand for alms with a formidable and dangerous weapon. The blow struck was a severe one, and was intentionally dealt. Accused was convicted, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The bludgeon was confiscated.

THE STORY OF A DISTRESSED SEAMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Power charged two Europeans, named John Williams and Robert Watson, the former describing himself as a seaman, and the latter as an engine-driver, before Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Dinshaw Karaks, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with failing to return to the Government Workhouse from leave granted to them by the Governor of the Workhouse under section 20 of the Act IX. of 1874. Mr. Thomas Martin, Warder in her Majesty's House of Correction, stated that, on the 6th instant, Captain Walsh granted leave to Williams for one day, but the latter failed to return to the Workhouse until he was brought there under police escort on the 11th instant. Robert Watson was also granted leave by the Superintendent of the House of Correction, and he ought to have returned the same evening, but he failed to do so, and he was arrested by the police on the 14th instant. Accused Williams, in his defence, stated that he was a seaman for the past eighteen years. He left New York about ten months ago, and came to this country in the capacity of a boat-swain. He left his vessel, labouring under the impression that he could better himself, but unfortunately he did not succeed in that respect. The result was that he became utterly destitute, and came to Bombay about three months ago. He applied for an admission into the Sailors' Home as an experienced seaman, but was promptly refused and ordered to go to the Government Workhouse by the Superintendent, Mr. Lauder. Accused then went to the Workhouse and obtained leave, as Mr. Martin stated, to seek employment, but without success. He had been constantly knocking up and down the Prince's Dock, sleeping here and there for the last five days. Accused asked the court that, if the Sailors' Home was not intended for destitute sailors, what object it could have been for? His Worship replied that that question could be answered by the Superintendent of the Sailors' Home. The accused further stated that he might be ordered to be admitted into the Sailors' Home, but if the court arrived at another decision, he asked the magistrate to send him back to the Workhouse, so that he (accused) might have an opportunity to speak personally to Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who was the chairman of the committee attached to the Workhouse, and who took so much interest in the distressed seamen The second accused stated that he had been previously punished by Captain Walsh for the offence. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced Williams to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and Watson to one month's like punishment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

GIFTS TO "DHARM" HELD TO BE INVALID.

LUKHMIBAI VS. L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a suit brought against the Administrator-General and the Advocate-General, of Bombay, by Lukhmibai, widow of Lukhmidas Kallianjee, in order that the Court might construe the will of her husband, who died on the 22nd June, 1893, leaving his widow his sole heir, him surviving. The executors named in the will having refused to prove it, the Administrator-General had taken out letters of administration. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsi, and Cama, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Russell and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving his decision, said the doubts which arose regarding the will related to the following points. In the third clause of the will, the testor gave certain directions with reference to the plaintiff's own ornaments. The question was, did he by those directions dispose of those ornaments so as to put plaintiff to any election? By the twelfth clause of the will, the testator directed that, after his wife's death, her funeral first year's ceremonies should be duly performed, and from the balance Rs. 1,000 being paid to one Murarjee, "alias" Budha, the residue should be dedicated to "dharm," that is to say, it should be employed in a "sadavarat" at Allahabad, or Goeul Mathura, or Benares, or in other "dharmdan," or it should be employed in a "sadavarat" in testator's name at his native place at Kutch Mandvie. The question was, whether that was a validly devised bequest. First, as to the ornaments. It was clear that all the ornaments dealt with by clause 3 of the will were the "stridhan" or absolute property of the plaintiff. There was nothing to contradict the evidence of the plaintiff and her mother. It was extremely probable that the old man of sixty bought his thirteen years' old bride with ornaments worth Rs. 12,000. The testator evidently knew that the ornaments belonged solely to his wife. The third clause he stated that the ornaments of the value of about Rs. 12,000 belonged to his wife. This, therefore, was his lordship's finding on the first issue raised by Mr. Russell. His lordship held also that the question of election did not arise. The testator must be credited with an ordinary amount of commonsense. When, then, he directed the executors to sell ornaments worth Rs. 10,000, out of the ornaments belonging to his wife, and to buy mill shares with the sale of proceeds and then went on to say that his executors should make certain payments to his wife on account of pilgrimage expenses, and expressly directed that these payments should be made from certain specified shares standing in his own name, the direction to his executors to sell some of his wife's ornaments and invest in mill-shares, could not be regarded as a disposal of that property, but merely a direction for converting them into shares, which he thought his widow would willingly follow, she having no need as a widow of ornaments worth so much as Rs. 12,000. With regard to the gift in charity of the residue of the testator's property after the decease of the widow, as set out in the twelfth para of the will, his lordship came to the conclusion that the devise was wholly invalid. There was no question as to a gift to "dharm" being bad. That was well settled, and it was unnecessary to quote authorities in support of the proposition. "Dharmday" or "dharmdan" is just the same as "dharm." It was equally well settled that a gift for a "sadavarat" was a valid charitable gift. But here the devise was for "sadavarat" at certain places, or at testator's native place, or "in other "dharmdan." It was not obligatory on the executors to employ the fund in "sadavarat." They might spend it in "dharm." Here the testator said "to dharm," that is to say, "sadavarat" or other dharmdan" at such and such places, "or a 'sadavarat' at my native place." Thus the bequest failed altogether. Here it was not obligatory on the executors to apply any part of the gift to "charity" at all in the legal sense of that word. There was a direction to the trustees to apply the whole to "charity" or other indefinite objects. The gift therefore failed. His lordship next considered the question, what were the rights of the plaintiff under the will? Having dealt with that question at some length, his lordship thought the result was that, after payment of the legacies mentioned, the plaintiff took a widow's estate in the whole property. For if she did not live with her parents, then there was a good gift of the income of the property to plaintiff for her life. And if she did live with her parents, she got the Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 "Koris" monthly, and took the rest of the income as on an incestacy. Again, apart from her life interest, she took the residue as on an intestacy, because the gift to "dharm" was void. So, as stated above, she took a widow's estate in the whole property. It followed that the plaintiff was not liable to account for the ornaments and moveable property which she had taken possession of. The decree was to be drawn up in accordance with the above directions; and the costs of all parties, as between solicitor and client, were to come out of the estate. The Administrator-General was to hand over to plaintiff the balance of her "stridhan" in his possession and administer the testator's estate in accordance with the above judgment.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee presides at the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences this morning. There are in all ten cases, implicating eight prisoners, four Hindus and four Mahomedans, two of whom are twice indicted in two cases separately. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. Hamilton, six by Mr. Webb, one by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, and one by Mr. Turner, the coroner. There is one case of murder; one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of kidnapping a minor; two of cheating; two of voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property; and two of theft by old offenders. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Hassan Guffar, a Mahomedan, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

2. Rama Luximon, "alias" Luximon Dhondu, a Hindu, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, for theft in a building and dishonestly retaining stolen property.

3. Ramji Virji, a Hindu, committed by Mr. W. Webb, for voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property.

4. Ramji Virji, also committed by Mr. W. Webb, for voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property.

5. Mohanji Odhanji, a Hindu, committed by Mr. W. Webb, for criminal misappropriation, voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property, cheating, and thereby inducing delivery of property, and abetment.

6. Mohanji Odhanji, also committed by Mr. W. Webb, for criminal misappropriation, voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property, cheating, and thereby inducing delivery of property, and abetment.

7. Bandu Nana, a Hindu, held to bail by Mr. A. F. Turner, the coroner, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

8. Shaik Hassan Ahmed, a Mahomedan, committed by Mr. W. Webb, for kidnapping a minor from lawful guardianship with intent to steal and theft.

9. Mahomed Nensy, a Mahomedan, committed by Mr. W. Webb, for theft in a building.

10. Murad Roshan, a Mahomedan, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, for murder.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road Londres, England.

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One would do well to abide by the wise principle that it is better that ninety-nine criminals should escape than one innocent man be hanged on circumstantial evidence. In Fonseca's case especially the evidence is of the most rotten and rickety kind; in fact, such evidence as rather justifies the presumption of his innocence than his guilt. To the numerous cases cited by your correspondents I hereto subjoin that of John Kelsall, published recently by one of your contemporaries, which again illustrates the inadequacy of circumstantial evidence as a convicting instrument, as well as the perversities of officialism. I think some kind of public agitation should be started all over India in defence of justice and human life, to prevent Fonseca being hanged on such worthless, flimsy and suspicious evidence brought against him. My contention is that even if there is a moral certainty of Fonseca's guilt it would yet be very unjust and positively inhuman that he should be hanged especially as there is not one iota of direct evidence against him. Suspicion and moral certainty would only suit justice in uncivilized lands—justice as is conducted in Persia and other benighted countries. I am really surprised to behold the depths of depravities that the much vaunted British justice is going to. I would be failing in my duty if I did not put it down to the credit of our Bombay High Court that Fonseca's case is the very first which has been decided neither with justice nor with mercy. If it were not for our just and merciful judges of the High Court hundreds might have been condemned on suspicion and "moral certainties." It was well observed by a young educated Oriental woman to an Englishman, that she could scarcely look at a man without exciting the suspicion of her husband. "But look at our papers, and you will see on the very surface what horrors take place in our land, in the land of freedom" said the Englishman. "But those are all on the surface. But do you know, sir," replied "Baiji," "what rascalities are carried on "sub rosa" in our land where no liberty exists, suspicion and moral certainties have destroyed and disgraced families. All that I can say is that my married life would have been far happier if it were not for the most disgraceful and disgusting habit of my husband in convicting me on circumstantial evidence or what it has been shown by your correspondents to be nothing else than suspicion. I shall again tell you, sir, as a woman, that many of my sex will follow the wrong road, just because wrongly suspected of following it; and that she will come to the right path even if she has been used to going in the wrong, if she is trusted. Suspicion breeds deceitful habits and confidence breeds good character. In your land, sir, everything bad is on the surface, and everything good at the bottom. In my land unfortunately it is "vice versa." But to be sure I am not going to seek emancipation from suspicion and malice by following the methods of the "New Women," or by smoking cigarettes and puffing out the smoke right in my husband's face." Let every British matron decry the sentence passed on Fonseca on mere "moral certainties as a disgrace." If the process of evolution of British justice goes on at this rate one can safely foretell that the time is not far when Mary Jane will have to be kept under lock and key when her husband John goes to office.—Yours, &c.,

SUSPICIOUS FIAT JUSTITIA, No. 2.

THE STRANGE CASE OF JOHN KELSALL.

The Women's International Maybrick Association has published, incidentally as a proof of the possibility of the conviction of innocent persons, and at the same time in the endeavour to secure the establishment of a court of criminal appeal, an extraordinary pamphlet, entitled "The Case of John Kelsall: A True Story of Imprisonment through Perjured Evidence," by T. D. Holt, hon. secretary of the Kelsall Release Committee. Kelsall, it may be remembered, was sentenced in 1892 to fourteen years' penal servitude for the alleged manslaughter of his wife, who one evening, after a drinking bout with her sister, Mrs. Curran, and two neighbours, was left in her house at Pendleton alone with Mrs. Curran, while they went home, next door. A few minutes later they heard a crash, and going to Kelsall's to ascertain the cause they found the door was locked, and the house in flames. Mrs. Cliffe burst the door open, when—so these witnesses state—Mrs. Curran fell into her arms. Other neighbours extinguished the flames, when they found the dead body of Mrs. Kelsall on the floor at the foot of the stairs, in the back room. She was badly burnt about the head and shoulders. Mr. Holt, the writer of the pamphlet, was at the time, a member of the Salford Fire Brigade, and was the first fireman to enter the house, where, the fire being extinguished, he found unmistakable signs of where the body had lain and where the fire had started.

MR. HOLT'S STATEMENT.

I questioned Mrs. Curran as to how the fire had originated, but she was in such a state of drunken excitement that she could not give an intelligible answer. I then made a careful examination of the premises, and found that the fire had started at the foot of the stairs, and had been confined exclusively to the back room. From this examination both myself and my colleague were of opinion that Mrs. Kelsall had fallen downstairs with a paraffin lamp in her hand. Some time after our arrival, Mrs. Curran was being questioned by the police and fire brigade officials when she made a statement as follows: "I was sitting on the sofa in the front room with my sister when John Kelsall came in. My sister got up and stood in the middle of the room. Kelsall said: 'I am proud to see you happy,' and, picking up a lighted paraffin lamp from the chimney-piece, he threw it at his wife; it struck her on the head, she fell and burst into flames. Kelsall then went out the back way. Now, this story was so entirely opposed to the signs left by the fire I at once called the attention of the fire brigade superintendent and the police to its improbability. Later in the evening, the police came to me for a statement, and after supplying them with a bare statement of facts I told them that Mrs. Curran must, for some reason or other, be telling lies, for it was impossible for the affair to have happened as described by her. At the inquest Mrs. Curran repeated her statement, but the jury refused to believe her, and brought in an open verdict; the local stipendiary, however, committed Kelsall to the Manchester Assizes on a charge of manslaughter.

KELSALL CONVICTED.

At this time I was very busy with my own affairs, and did not again notice the case until I saw that Kelsall had been sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. I felt so sure that Curran's evidence was false I called attention to the case, with the result that a committee was formed, of which I was appointed secretary. We made inquiries in the most public and impartial manner possible, and soon found that Kelsall's defence had been sadly bungled (probably, owing to his imprisonment without bail), for there was considerable evidence of an "alibi" available, which had not been called at the trial. This evidence was laid before the then Home Secretary (Mr. Matthews), but he declined to interfere, without assigning any reason. A change of Government having taken place, Mr. Asquith was approached, but he also refused to interfere. The new evidence which had been collected pointed so clearly to Kelsall's innocence of the crime imputed to him, my committee decided that the matter should not be dropped, so during the twelve months following Mr. Asquith's adverse decision we made repeated applications to the Home Office, but without success, until in October, 1893, we found an unexpected ally in Mrs. Curran, the principal witness for the Crown.

CONFESSION OF PERJURY.

Struck with remorse, she voluntarily confessed that the evidence she gave at the trial was false, that she did not see Kelsall on the night of the fire, and that her reason for making the charge against him was through fear that she would be charged with causing her sister's death. No time was lost in acquainting Mr. Asquith with Curran's confession, but as a long delay ensued without reply from the Home Office, an attempt was made to hasten matters through the local authorities, and for this purpose an interview was obtained with the Mayor, Town Clerk, and Chief Constable of Salford, at which Mrs. Curran attended and re-affirmed her confession. It now transpired that the Chief Constable had been in possession of Curran's confession for six months, as also of a retractation of that confession, to which, being illiterate, she had affixed her mark. Curran's account of the retractation was that the police had bullied her into putting her mark to it without really knowing what it contained. We soon found that the Chief Constable was bitterly opposed to any re-opening of the case. He professed to be in possession of a mass of evidence which was sufficient to convict Kelsall of the capital offence. This "damning evidence" turned out to be merely a further statement from one of the Crown witnesses, Mrs. Callaghan, to which she positively refused to swear. The most important result of this interview was that we found out the reason for the repeated refusals of the Home Office to entertain the case. They had obtained a report from the Salford police, and on the strength of that report, and without giving Kelsall's friends an opportunity on meeting the allegations contained therein, they had decided adversely to Kelsall. As was to be expected after learning the nature of the Chief Constable's report, the Home Secretary again decided against Kelsall; so, having secured the services of an able and determined solicitor, we applied to the Salford Police-court for

A WARRANT AGAINST MRS. CURRAN

on a charge of perjury. Mrs. Curran attended court prepared to surrender herself, and we also tendered evidence shewing that Kelsall was absent from Sedan-street, but the stipendiary adjourned the application for the attendance of the police. At the renewed application the magistrate refused to grant the application on the grounds that too long a time (two years) had elapsed since Kelsall's trial. Eventually application was made to the Lord Chief Justice, and he, after considering the facts of the case, ordered Mrs. Curran to be put on trial at the Manchester Assizes. Mrs. Curran was tried on March 1st, 1895, before Mr. Justice Lawrance; on being placed in the dock she pleaded guilty, but when the judge refused to allow any evidence to be called against her, and said he would not allow any attempt to re-try Kelsall in that court, she interrupted him, and stoutly asserting Kelsall's innocence, she passionately pleaded to be allowed to make what reparation was possible to the man she had so cruelly wronged. Mr. Justice Lawrance allowed her to make her statement, and, after several times declaring "There is much more in this case than meets the eye," he sentenced her to the maximum penalty of seven years' penal servitude.

COMPENSATION REFUSED.

At last the Home Office officials were cornered, they ordered Kelsall's release; and on March 15th he was liberated from Portland with a good character and a discharge note, which said that he had received her Majesty's pardon. But the end of the Home Office blundering was not yet; to sensible men it seemed reasonble to suppose that after a man had served three years' imprisonment innocently he was entitled to some compensation. Accordingly, application was made to the Home Secretary, and several questions were asked in the House of Commons, to which Mr. Asquith replied that the case was the most difficult and unsatisfactory with which he had had to deal, and while refusing compensation, he promised to vindicate the action of his department from first to last if the matter was raised on the estimates. The dissolution of Parliament came before the Home Office estimates were reached, and when the matter was raised it was a new Home Secretary (Sir M. W. Ridley) who gave the promised explanations, which were anything but satisfactory, for he averred that the conviction of Mrs. Curran did not establish Kelsall's innocence, but only raised a reasonable doubt as to his guilt, the benefit of which was given to Kelsall, who was released, but not pardoned, and that under the circumstances no compensation could be allowed.

Thus the matter stands for the present and a more unsatisfactory position could hardly be imagined, for not only has Kelsall suffered three years' imprisonment for a crime which never occurred, but his defence and subsequent proceedings have swallowed up the whole of his own and his brother's savings, in addition to a large sum which was collected in various ways from the public; and, worst of all, he will have to go through life branded as a convicted felon, with all the social and civil disabilities attaching to that state.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not wish to discuss the Fonseca case, but apropos of the columns of balderdash which have been published about it under the signatures of "Truth," "Dum Spiro, Spero," etc., I ask you to print the following extract from this week's number of Mr. Labouchere's paper :—"Circumstantial evidence, we are sometimes told, ought not to convict a person of murder. This is nonsense. In the nature of things most secret murders can only be proved by such evidence. The aim of the murderer is to escape if suspected, and, if possible, not even to be suspected. It is not likely, therefore, that a poisoner would mix the brew and administer it before witnesses. There are a vast number of persons who are entirely incapable of weighing evidence, especially when it consists of a number of strands which together form a hanging rope. The absurdities that are written by "Constant Readers," "Justice," etc., to the newspapers when anyone is convicted of murder, are enough to make one despair of human intelligence." I think there are many people in Bombay who agree in this with Mr. Labouchere.—Yours, &c.,

"X."

MRS. BESANT'S VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To correct misleading rumours, I beg to say that Mrs. Besant will positively be here in time for the annual Convention of the Theosophical Society in December, and will, as usual, give a course of morning lectures at Adyar, to which the public are admitted without payment. Mrs. Besant was to have made a North Indian tour before the Convention, and had booked her passage by the Caledonia, but the sudden and ill-natured attack of Mr. Barrows seeming to be part of a conspiracy to create public scandal and uneasiness, like that of last year, the forfeited her passage-money and stopped in London to meet whatever emergency might arise. I also re-filled up to the latest convenient moment to take legal action, if such should prove necessary. The attack having, however, fallen flat and produced no bad consequences, I returned to India a few days ago, and Mrs. Besant will follow later.—Yours, &c.,

H. T. OLCOTT, P., T. S.

THE PORT TRUST EMPLOYES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The employes of the Bombay Port Trust have submitted a petition to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for increase of pay. To explain you fully the case I beg to lay before you the following facts :—The employes of the Trust are a large body of public servants, who are very badly paid men in comparison to Government, mercantile, and municipal employes. In 1886, the Trustees passed a resolution which fixed the salaries of their employes at Rs. 45, starting on Rs. 30, and rising by four yearly increments for a approved service of Rs. 5. By this ruling one has actually to serve twelve years complete to draw the maximum pay.

During these twelve years the employe cannot expect any acting allowances unless the maximum is reached as for instance, an employe on Rs. 45 going on leave no acting arrangements are done with the exception, that an another man being brought on Rs. 30.

By this no importance is attached to abilities, and a mere tally-clerk and others, such as accountants and cashiers, are put on the same level, the disparity between the work done being monstrous.

In the same way some men work from sunrise to sunset, and others between the regular office hours 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

There are many other disparities, and it will take too much of your space to enumerate them here. But what I have written above is I think sufficient to draw a pathetic figure and pity. The Port Trust, Sir, as you are doubtless aware, is a local self-government body, and the yearly reports show that it is working admirably, and I make bold to say that this flourishing state could not have been achieved unless its servants worked conscientously under the good guiding officers as the Trust possesses. On account of hard days in Bombay, where it is difficult to make both ends meet, the employes are so handicapped that the last resource is the Bombay shylock, and many like myself are, I daresay, in their clutches. To check this and improve our lot, we have submitted a petition for more pay and "new grades, like other government offices," and we are so confident that when it comes to the knowledge of the Trustees they will lose no time in remedying this evil. We would, therefore, ask publicly our chairman, Mr. Walter Hughes, to consider our services and taking into consideration our peculiar position, recommend us to the Trustees, and you, Sir, will lay us in a deep debt of gratitude by inserting this letter on behalf of the Port Trustees' unfortunate and badly paid

Nov. 19. EMPLOYES.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among the numerous scandals that occur almost daily in our city, may be enumerated "the unchecked liberty" which certain personages deem they are vested with! The train, which leaves Colaba at 4-35 p. m., on the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Line, is the scene of unbounded jollity and carouse. At Marine Lines Station, a batch of students (who, from information gathered, I have ascertained, appertain to one of the leading schools of Bombay) flock into the carriage which may be holding any peaceful "Marwaree" enjoying, perhaps, a "bidee" or two, and soon gain the confidence of that party by assuring him of their friendship. Soon as Dadar station is passed, these belligerents begin by poking their fingers in any little packet or bundle belonging to the unsuspectful "Marwaree," and prove their deceitful intentions by any other mode of displeasure, thus succeeding in rousing the feelings of their victim against them. What more do they want? They fall upon him in a lot and assault him in the most brutal manner till his bones ache! In my opinion, this is sufficient insult to the public for the railway authorities to take the needful steps to restore order, and instruct the hitherto negligent railway officials on the line to hearken to the plaints of the emcarrassed "money-lender," who has had the misfortune to fall into their hands, and promptly redress his wrongs by giving over the culprits to the hands of the law. Hoping an early stoppage to this "railway-scandal.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Nov. 19. AN EYE-WITNESS.

THE other day the Correctional Chamber of Police in Paris made an example of M. Maxant Beaubœuf, a usurer whose rate of usury was held, a correspondent says, to have brought about the suicide of M. Raoul Tooke. The usurious transaction was a bill at three months' sight for 400*l.*, and renewed five times. At each renewal 80*l.* was exacted by the lender. M. Ernest Blum was invoked by Tooke, in a letter to his wife, written on the eve of his suicide, as a witness of these transactions. In short, for 320*l.* Tooke paid 400*l.* for commission and interest. The sentence was three months' imprisonment and 200*l.* fine.

ABOUT THE WOMAN WHO DID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Marmiton, in the latest "Sketch," predicts that "the imposture known as literary criticism is doomed;" but the writer of a certain very edifying leader in your contemporary evidently takes advantage of the implied sarcasm with the most cool audacity. Treating of "the strange case of Miss Lanchester" under the misnomer of "A Woman Who Would" that seeming moralist has rendered himself guilty of a little gush and very much bad logic. His prefatory condemnation of Herminia Barton as a "demented young person" and of Mr. Grant Allen's last novel as "A Singularly Repulsive Story" is alas! but a condemnation of himself: and fortunately that verdict is not, just now, worth much more than the testimony of "the medical man and specialist" who figured in the aforesaid case.

I do not know who or what Miss Lanchester and Mr. Sullivan are; but dealing with their case as it stands no one can justifiably ridicule either for their "strong" views. If most people believe the "ceremony" to be an essential prelude to marriage it is time they knew that a certain percentage do not share their belief and have their reasons for thinking otherwise. But this on the face of it is merely a quarrel of "opinion," akin to the case, e. g., of religious differences: and the dissenting party (those who incline towards Mr. Grant Allen) do not violate the written law (as burglars do). Miss Lanchester with twenty-four years attributed to her, and in spite of not being prepossessing, must have known the exact state of her mind and balanced her actions with her opinions accordingly. The action of her father and his friends was therefore a little high-handed and eccentric when they committed her to a lunatic asylum, for no better reason than that she lived with a man whom she had not married. The magistrate it seems approved of this interference, stating that "the objection was very natural," and we are told that "most people will agree with him." If this is the case, I pity that intelligent majority, especially because Miss Lanchester is now back with Mr. Sullivan.

As for the result of this "unblest" union, and the "social ruin" so ominously predicted, nobody need feel alarmed. The couple concerned will know their business best; and I do not think they have asked others to share their responsibilities.

One very ridiculous feature of the article I refer to is the suggestion that Mr. Grant Allen should regret his labour in having composed the story of "The Woman Who Did." Like the average man, that genius is of course "capable of remorse"; but I am sure he reserves that sentiment for more appropriate circumstances. Here it would be a bit misplaced.

In concluding I venture to think you will bear me out in saying that anybody who blames Miss Lanchester will be very bold and indiscreet, if he says the least thing more than what the Lunacy Commissioners said, viz., that she was only "somewhat foolish."—Yours, &c.,

FAIR-MINDED AND PLAIN SPOKEN.

Nov. 18.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE results of the First B. Sc. Examination, Second Examination in Civil Engineering, Examination for the Diploma in Agriculture, and the First and Second Examinations in Agriculture were declared, yesterday afternoon, at the University. There were in all thirty-one candidates for the First B. Sc. Examination, out of which eight were declared to be successful: 1 in second-class and 7 pass. Of the eighteen candidates in the Second Examination in Civil Engineering, fourteen were successful: 3 in the second-class and 11 in the pass. Of the eighteen candidates for the Examination for the Diploma in Agriculture, fifteen were declared to have passed: 4 in the second-class and the rest in the pass class. Five of the seven candidates appeared for the Second Examination in Agriculture, were declared successful: 3 in the second-class and 2 in the pass. Out of three candidates for the First Examination in Agriculture, two passed the test. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION.

Second Class.—Dongre, Mahadeo Ganesh.

Pass.—Champbekar, Vyankteah Trimbak; Karandikar, Balkrishna Shankar; Malkani, Kanvalsing Pohumal; Modak, Lakshman Balaji; Nigudkar, Moreshvar Ramkrishna; Thadani, Parsram Chandumal; and Tilak, Mahadev Vinayak.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Second Class.—DeSouza, Andrew Baldemero; Mistri, Nusserwanji Dinshaw; and Mukerji, A. K.

Pass.—Bana, Bejonji Kharsetji; Basu, Jotindra Nath; Das, Banamali; Deshmukh, Trimbak Sakharam; Gokhale, Krishnaji Balvant; Korgavkar, Vinayak Mahadeo; Lobo, John Francis; Naik, Bhagubhai Dayabhai; Nariman, Rustamji Kaikhasro; Pitre, Trimbak Janardan; and Vasavada, Mohanlal Vallabhji.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

Second Class.—Dravid, Vishnu Yajneshvar; Gokhale, Govind Vishvanath; Joshi, Bhaskar Vireshvar; Sheth, Manilal Baberdas.

Pass.—Amin, Jivabhai Mathurbhai; Chinchore, Ramchandra Rangnath; Desai, Maganlal Lallubhai; Jethal, Manchhashankar Vajeshankar; Nanavati, Dulerai Jeshankar; Patwardhan, Balaji Vishnu; Ranade, Ganpat Keshav; Shah, Prabhudas Tribhuvandas; Tagare, Dattatraya Hari; Vaidya, Shankar Lakshman; and Vaishnav, Jayashkrai Mangalji.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Second Class.—Bhat, Chhaganlal Kuberram; Desai, Bhimbhai Morarji; and Pandya, Mohanlal Kameshwar.

Pass.—Nadkarni, Mangesh Mallapa; and Shahade, Vishnu Daji.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Watns and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of ¼ per cent. in Consols, at 106¾; Indian Sterling Loan having been unchanged, at 117¼. The market rates of discount were unchanged on short London Bills, at 1¼ per cent.; but 1-8 lower on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1 3-8 per cent. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. lower, at £80 5 8. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 30 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 1-8 cent lower, at 67¼ cent per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was reduced 1-16d., say to 1s. 1 9-16d. Braziers' Copper declined 10s. to £52·10s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris yesterday were unchanged at 100¾; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime lower at fcs. 25·20½.

A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4¼d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3·64d. higher in most positions, the extreme quotations being 4 7-16 for November deliveries, and the same for March-April. Prices of Surats were unchanged. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 11-000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8 7-16 cents per lb.; and February Futures were only one point higher, at 8·21 cents. The Receipts at the U. S Ports were 45,000 bales; and the total arrivals at the Ports this season now show the following comparison with those for the same time in the two previous years, say:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Monday's Receipts	45,000	71,000	67,000
Two days' do.	73,000	118,000	109,000
Since 1st Sept., 1894...	2,097,000	3,090,000	2,483,000

Only a very moderate business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day; but the feeling has remained steady, and prices are all unchanged. Exporters have brought 800 bales, consisting of 300 ready new Bhusawal, at Rs. 212; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 196; and 300 old Dhollera, at Rs. 204; while the Mills have taken 750 bales of ready new stuff, say 206 Jalgaum, at Rs. 206; 150 Khangaum, at Rs. 218-9; and 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 216; Khundwa at Rs 216; Akola. at Rs. 216: and Mulkapur, at Rs. 215 per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone with a small export business reported, and prices on the previous level.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for shippers' account, and the market has remained steady at yesterday's rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,313	bales.
Wheat	16,762	cwts.
Linseed	5,321	"
Rapeseed	1,051	"
Gingellyseed	36,919	"
Poppyseed	450	"
Castorseed	3,634	"
Rice	33,110	"

FREIGHTS remain very dull; but no fresh business has been done to test sales which remain nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 11-16d. For Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter having been reported placed for ready and forward delivery; but the enquiry for Bank remittance has been very limited though 1-32d. higher was procurable, and done during the day to a moderate extent, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 1 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 1 11-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Credits	3 Do.	...1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Francs	3 Do.	...1'45¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at the reduced rates of 107 1-16 for cash, and 106 15-16 for the settling day on the 2nd proximo; but declined therefrom 31-16 to ¼ per cent., closing at a further drop, say at 106 11-16 for Money and 106 9-16 for Account with a steadier feeling.

SHARES remain a quiet market, the following are the only changes we have to note in our list this evening, say an advance of Rs. 5, in Imperial Cotton Mill shares, while on the other hand Maneckjee Petit, have declined Rs. 50; Lukmidas, Rs. 25; and Howard and Bullough, and Oriental, Rs. 10 each; Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank shares are Rs. 4 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	106¾
3 per cent. Rentes	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	117¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	60 5-8
Bar Silver	30 11/16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Buchanan arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Cameron arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arcadia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Accomac, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Macrae left here the day before yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Chusan, from Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bombay, rom Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 19.

Mail steamer Nubia, from Calcutta, and Ravenna, from China, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s s. s. R. Rubattino, Captain G. Parodi, left Aden for Bombay, on the 18th instant at 8 p.m., and is expected in Bombay on Sunday, the 24th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line s. s. Arrago, left Colombo for Bombay, on the 19th instant.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491 Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 9th November, 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total...	2,30,336	4,83,467	6,069	7,19,872
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	5,58,269

Increase ..... Rs. 1,61,603

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 2nd November 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	825	723	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	38,510	35,497	3,043	...	...	17,816
Goods	47,756	51,033	...	3,282	...	3,11,165
Other earnings	2,733	2,603	140	...	...	4,238
Total for week	89,029	89,128	...	99	...	...
Aggregate ...	12,09,437	17,02,177	...	...	...	3,32,740

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—November 5, at Shillong, the wife of Surgeon-Captain Burton Brown, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.
GUNION—November 13, at Saharanpore, the wife of R. H. Gunion, of Daly College, Indore, of a son.
O'DOWD—November 12, at Jamalpur, the wife of Thomas Emmett O'Dowd, Locomotive Department, of a son.
WALKER—November 9, at Gorakhpur, the wife of James Walker, of a daughter.
YOUNG—November 9, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain C. F. G. Young, 6th B. L. I, of a son.

DEATHS.

LUKER—November 13, at Canning Road, Allahabad, Gertrude, dearly beloved daughter of Frank and Jennie Luker, aged 7 years.
TILLARD—November 12, at Ootacamund, Eliza Scott, the beloved wife of Major-General J. A. Tillard, late Royal Artillery.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1895.

ALTHOUGH Viscount Nova d'Ourem has been recalled to Portugal, and his place has been taken by Rear-Admiral Raphael da Andrade, the policy of the Goa Government has undergone no change, excepting that the harsh restrictions placed on law-abiding citizens have been made still more oppressive. As a preliminary to the supression of the Mutiny—a task which is being taken in hand with the utmost deliberation—the authorities have apparently determined to suppress individual liberty. The recent order issued in regard to newspapers amounts not merely to a curtailment of the liberty of the press, but to its practical suppression. For the past five years the vernacular papers printed in Pangim have been under nominal restrictions, which, however, were not enforced until the recent troubles began, when on the advice of Captain Gomes da Costa—who on some flimsy pretext had a short time before thrown a journalist into prison without trial—the country was placed under martial law. Believing their safety was in danger nine or ten of the newspaper editors left Goa, and as a consequence their journals ceased to appear. Two editors, however, risked the chance of being court-martialed by remaining at their posts, and the *Evolucao*, a Regenerado organ, and the *India Portugueza*, a Progressist paper, have still been published in Pangim and Orlim respectively. As was natural under the circumstances, both journals have been remarkably guarded in their observations respecting the policy of administration, although had they been less fettered a good deal of criticism on the supineness of the authorities in face of a grave crisis might legitimately have been made. However, even their circumscribed liberty has been too much for the erstwhile Superintendent of Police, Captain Gomes da Costa, who, notwithstanding that one Governor has succeeded another, seems to still be the predominant factor in shaping the policy of the administration. An order has therefore been promulgated prohibiting the discussion either favourable or unfavourable of the orders of Government; of all military matters relating to the supression of the revolt, and the publication of army news concerning the military operations without the consent of Government. In view of the fact that what was officially described as a victory for the Government troops at Sanquelim turned out to be a disgraceful defeat, the expeditionary force retreating to the island of Jua, one can well understand the anxiety of Captain da Costa, who is the Commander-in-Chief, to prevent any independent news concerning the campaign reaching the public at large. But the gagging order goes much further by rendering it a penal offence to translate any news from Lisbon, or other Portuguese papers, or from the English press, in regard to matters dealing with the revolt, or of articles, either favourable or unfavourable, on the operation for the suppression of the revolt. Should the editors, who at great risk have remained at their posts, quote half-a-dozen lines of this article, they would be court-martialled and their journals would be immediately suppressed. Moreover, the Government decline to give the slightest information to the correspondents of the English papers regarding what has taken place or what is to take place, and have prohibited any but employes from so much as entering the Government offices. Any luckless individual in the employ of the State who divulges a scrap of information is to be immediately dismissed, as well as any official who is aware that such information has been given and fails to report the delinquency. In the case of the non-discovery of the actual culprit, when the giving of information has been traced to a particular office, the whole staff will be liable to dismissal. If the clerical and administrative staff of the Goa Government have not an opportunity of learning from experience the truth of the proverbial statement that silence is golden, they may at least come to know that the antithesis of that virtue is disgrace and poverty. It is said that even private correspondence is tampered with, in order to prevent the outside world from knowing anything of the course of events save through official mediums. The last move of the Goa administration in this direction has been to apply to the British authorities for permission to establish a censorship on all telegraphic messages sent into British India. While fully appreciating the fact that the Indian Foreign Office has no desire whatever to hamper in the slightest degree the representatives of a friendly Power in the task that lays before them, the public at large have a right to ask that the permission should only refer to telegraphic messages as to the future, and should not extend to matters of fact regarding events that have already transpired.

Everyone will admit the desirability of adequate measures being taken to prevent their intentions being made known to the enemy. To this end it is quite reasonable, as our Goa correspondent has pointed out, to observe strict vigilance both respecting the plan of campaign and in regard to correspondence passing to and from the rebellious villages. But it is one thing to prevent future plans being made known, and quite another to keep the public in ignorance as to what have been the fortunes of war, and to prohibit publication of facts and comments bearing on the situation. The Goa newspapers can no more continue to appear while their columns are absolutely closed to all reference to the events that are uppermost in the minds of the people, than a man can continue to live without food. How can a population placed under martial law, and knowing not what a day may bring forth, be content to read a paper which simply "chronicles small beer" and does not so much as mention the revolt? The ostensible reason for the vigorous press rules which have been promulgated is that the papers "have discussed the conduct of officials, politics, and the action of the Government, in such a manner as to cause the public to distrust and disbelieve in the principle of the authorities." Whatever may have been the case before these troubles commenced, we are informed that at the present time the two remaining Goanese journals are studiously moderate in tone. In view of the suspension of ordinary civil law, and the known severity of the officer in whose hands the administration of the martial law has been placed, it is reasonable to assume that this statement is correct, unless indeed the editors hold their own lives and liberties very lightly. But even if for the sake of argument the admission be made that the criticisms of the journals in question were calculated to lead the public to "distrust and disbelieve in the principles of the authorities," the question arises whether the practical suppression of the press in Goa is not likely to foster such distrust and disbelief far more than the most vigorous comments of independent journals. The *Official Bolletim* has already given such romantic accounts of victories which have turned out to be defeats, that its statements are not likely to be relied upon when it holds the field, and all non-official journals are suppressed. The truth is that the arbitrary conduct of Captain Gomes da Costa, and the weakness of others in authority, has shaken the faith of the people in the ability of the authorities to deal wisely yet firmly with the existing crisis, and these doubts will be intensified now that the public are to be kept in enforced ignorance of the true state of affairs.

The wholesale suppression of liberty of speech and pen to which we have alluded, to say nothing of other harsh measures against subjects whose loyalty has stood many a strain, is the more remarkable, since it is taking place amongst a people who have for years past been enabled to exercise certain political rights which will be described at Poona during Christmas week as essential to the salvation of British India. The people of Portuguese India are represented both in the Lisbon Parliament and in the Goa Council of State, and yet they are now placed under retraints in keeping with the most despotic forms of authority. Here then we have, at the very doors of the forthcoming National Congress, an example of the fact, that there is no fixed and inseparable connection between political privileges and social and individual liberty; that national decay and retrogression may exist side by side with forms of government nominally democratic. Another lesson that should not be overlooked is that supplied by the action of the Goa Government in locking the stable door now that the horse is stolen by promulgating an order virtually bringing into force the Arms Act of British India. All in possession of arms and ammunition have to register the fact within three days; and the purchase of such weapons is now made conditional on the obtaiument of official sanction. If Goa had been under an Arms Act as long as British India, the suppression of the revolt would have been a far less troublesome affair than is likely to be the case. Apart from the possession of firearms, Dada Ranes would not have been able to arrogate to himself the title of King of the Satary district, and to have exacted tribute from the people. As it is, he has been able to make himself master of the situation. The mutinous soldiers had no felonious intention when they left their barracks; all that they asked was that they should not be sent on foreign service, without any guarantee being given them as to the pay they were to receive, and as to whether they would be permitted to return. The revolt was weak-kneed, and the soldiers would have been glad to capitulate at an early stage in the history of the mutiny. But when they combined with the Chief of the Ranes, they found they had relinquished their liberty of action in negotiating with the Government for surrender, and in abstaining from acts of pillage. Dada Ranes would have been their servant instead of their master, if in the past the purchase of arms by himself and his followers had been subjected to restrictions.

MESSRS. FUNK AND WAGNALLS, the publishers of the new dictionary in New York, are making what they term "a practical attempt at spelling reform." Last year they sent round a list of simplified spellings selected from a large list recommended by the Philological Societies of America and England suggesting that each one addressed should adopt the new orthography "provided that a hundred editors, authors, prominent teachers or prominent business men should do the same." Nineteen above the prescribed number agreed to the proposal, but no progress was made. We now learn that after much consultation with those who have given the subject great thought, the plan has been changed to a classification of simplified spellings under rules, both rules and lists being those agreed upon by the Philological Societies. In carrying out this plan nothing is to be done in an arbitrary way, and every change is to be in harmony with some recognized rule or principle, and supported by very strong authority. All the changes suggested have behind them the authority of the Philological Societies of England and America. The changes are to be "of the kind that would shock the eye very little," and will not hide or make doubtful the words; and it is felt that the agreement of a considerable number of persons should be secured to use these simplified spellings so as to start a current that will be sufficiently large to help to break the force of criticism, and to make the new spellings quickly familiar to the public. In a circular supporting the proposal Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls quote Professor Max Muller, Dr. Murray, and Mr. Gladstone in their desires for spelling reform to say nothing of countless Americans. Mr. Gladstone wrote: "I often think that if I were a foreigner and had to set about learning English I should go mad. I honestly can say I cannot conceive how it is that he learns to pronounce English when I take into account the total absence of rule, method and system, and use the auxiliaries that people usually get when they have to acquire something difficult of attainment. There is much that may be done with advantage in the reform of spelling as to the English language." All the same, we do not see that Mr. Gladstone has signed the agreement. The proposers give the following resumé of the rules they have to submit in their scheme of reform:—(1.) The preterites of many verbs end in *ed* pronounced as *t*. These as forming a large class have been grouped under Rule 1. The change made in the appearance of the word is slight, the rule easily remembered, and, by bearing in mind that a preceding long vowel retains the *ed*, the exceptions are covered. (2.) Words ending in *ue* with preceding short vowel, drop *e*; preceding long vowel, retain *e*. (3.) Words ending in *ite* with preceding short vowel, drop *e*; preceding long vowel retain *e*. (4, 5.) Anglicized French words ending in *te* and *me*, drop those endings. (6.) Words ending in *ile* with preceding short vowel drop *e*; preceding vowel long retain *e*. (7.) Words ending in *ine* with preceding short vowel drop *e*; preceding vowel long retain *e*. (8.) Words ending in *ise* with preceding short vowel drop *e*; preceding vowel long retain *e*. (9.) Drop *a* from *ea* in feather, etc. This is no innovation—merely a return to primitive spelling. (10.) Words ending in *ve* with preceding short vowel drop *e*; preceding vowel long, retain *e*. (11.) Change digraph *ph* to *f* when so sounded. The effect would be, it is urged, a reduction in the cost of printing, a method of indicating correct pronunciation, dialects diminished, a general gain to philology, a healthy mental training would take the place of a meretricious one, the desire for books and periodicals would be increased, and there would be a great grown and extension of the English language. Some of these results are palpable; others far from it. But it is only proposed at first that three hundred prominent persons shall undertake to adopt a rule, perhaps the ugliest of the lot, and change the final "ed" to "t" in forming the past tense or past participle of a verb. "Fixt" for "fixed" (under rule 1) does commend itself to one as "synagog" for "synagogue" (under rule 2), or "hypocrit" for "hypocrite" (under rule 3). But we give elsewhere the complete table of rules which it is suggested shall govern spelling and a list of words under those rules which it is proposed to change, that our readers may judge for themselves of the merits of the scheme.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times* contraverting the quite untenable theory that the much talked of arrangement between Russia and China, by which the Siberian railway is to be carried through Manchuria and Port Arthur, to give hospitality to the Muscovite fleet, was a profound secret until a correspondent at Hong-Kong telegraphed the news to London. It appears that in August last the Chinese vernacular papers gave particulars of the concessions made to Germany, France, and Russia for their aid in rescuing Chinese territory from the grasp of Japan, which leave no room for doubt as to the nature of that arrangement. The first place was given to Germany in this distribution of rewards for services rendered. That Power would obtain the privilege of establishing commercial settlements at Hankow and Tientsin similar to those possessed by Great Britain at Shanghai. This advantage has since been accorded, and the official announcement was received at Berlin with great satisfaction. In the next place France was mentioned as obtaining the right to extend her trade in the Provinces contiguous to Tonquin, to construct railways in those provinces, and to freely navigate the waters of the Mekong and the Red River in Chinese territory. A further detail which has not been before published in Europe is that France has obtained for the Roman Catholic Missions which have branches in every part of China the right to henceforth purchase sites for schools and churches without having to wait until the local mandarines consent to the sale of land by the Chinese owners; a formality under cover of which a great deal of extortion was practised and endless delays interposed before such transactions were concluded. Then comes the compensation to Russia which tops all the rest. It gives the right of making a railway across Chinese Manchuria to be administered and worked by Russians, also the right of anchoring men-of-war in the harbour of Port Arthur. It does not appear that the cession of Port Arthur was contemplated, and nothing is said of any right to erect storehouses or anything else on land. But it is sufficiently clear that in August last it was a matter of common knowledge in China that all three Powers were to receive a substantial recognition of their good offices in relieving China from the presence *en permanence* of the Japanese on the mainland holding Port Arthur in fee, while the Court remained at Pekin merely on sufferance. Whether China has but changed masters, substitu

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

According to reliable advices massacres of Christians have taken place at Alexandretta, and also in the neighbourhood of Aleppo.

GREAT ARAB RISING.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

A great rising has taken place in Yemen against Turkish authority. Forty-five thousand Arabs, armed with Martini-Henry rifles, have defeated the Turkish forces in three engagements.

The Turks are now besieged by the Arabs at Sana.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

HALF-MILLION OF MEN TO BE MOBILIZED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.

The Sultan is seriously alarmed at the state of affairs in Armenia and elsewhere in the Turkish Empire, and is constantly telegraphing to the Governors of Provinces to repress disorders.

His Imperial Majesty has ordered the mobilization of half-a-million of men, but the funds for carrying this out are lacking.

The Porte will now negotiate a Loan.

DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

After a discursive debate in the Chamber of Deputies on M. Arton and the Panama scandals, and also on the general policy of the Government, a vote of confidence in the Cabinet was passed by an immense majority.

TWO FRENCH IRONCLADS ASHORE.

The French ironclads Amiral Courbet and Amiral Baudin, which grounded on Thursday last off Hieres, have not yet been floated.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT SIND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 19.

The levee held by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst was a great success, a very large number of gentlemen being presented. At five minutes past 4 o'clock his Excellency, accompanied by Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, the Commissioner in Sind, arrived in a landau drawn by a pair of greys, Mr. C. McIver, District Superintendent of Police, riding behind. The Frere Hall was tastefully and prettily decorated with a profusion of evergreens and yellow and red bunting. A portrait of Mr. Samuel Mansfield, his Excellency's uncle, and formerly a Commissioner in Sind, looked down on the scene from the walls of the hall. A guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 men of the Wiltshire Regiment, with colours and band, was in attendance. Lord Sandhurst having ascended the hall by the main staircase, which was lined with the traditional red cloth, he took up his position opposite a dais of evergreens with a centre piece of crysanthemums, and received the gentlemen presented.

Among others the following gentlemen were present:—General E. C. Marston; Colonel N. Powlett; General T. Cooke; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bainbridge; Majors Rodick, Monteith, Mayne, Mortimer, Pinhey, and Alban; Captains Young, Richardson, Wood, and Copland; Lieutenant Bullen; Messrs J. Sladen, I. C. S.; H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S.; J. P. Vaughan, I C S.; T. Hart-Davies; R. Giles, Collector of Karachi; W E. Young; F. C Constable; E. Giles; J. Tate; J. Strip; S. B Doig; W. S. D Hunter; J. Strachan; W. Cumming; and several other gentlemen, Native and Europeans; and a very large number of ladies.

After the levee Lord Sandhurst drove to the Government House, where he held a garden party.

Addresses were presented by the Mahomedan Association, the Sind Sabha, and the Chamber of Commerce. His Excellency spoke of the increasing prosperity of the town and port of Karachi, and while recognising the important part played in that increase by the railway systems to the province, Lord Sandhurst said there were other parts which considered their case as urgent, if not more so, than Karachi, and their claims would also have to be taken into consideration. Still, any well-thought out project for extension that came before him he would promise to support. Referring to the separation of Judicial and Executive functions, Lord Sandhurst spoke of the great cost such a separation would entail. His Excellency differed from a statement in one of the addresses as to the state of crime in the province, and the increase of dacoity, observing that the official figures showed clearly that in the province generally crimes and dacoity were less prevalent. Addressing the Mahomedan Association more particularly, he assured them that Government were always glad to employ members of that community whenever the applicants were properly qualified to fill the position they aspired to.

THE GOVERNOR AT THE LODGE UNION.

His Excellency the District Pro-Grand Master of Bombay having expressed a desire to visit the Lodge Union and other Lodges working under the English Constitution, the Lodge Union arranged to receive him, this evening, at 6-30. The building was well decorated with lights, and his Excellency was received by Brother Tate, D.G.W., and Brother H. J. Rustomji. On his taking the chair on the dais, Lord Sandhurst was greeted by J. P. M. Smith, who is now on the chair in the absence of Lieutenant Bell, who had to leave for his Regiment at Mhow. The members of the Lodge Faith, Manora, and members of the Lodge Rajcotewalla then welcomed him.

H. E. THE VICEROY AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, Nov. 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Countess of Elgin and party arrived at Bangalore, at 8-30, this morning. His Excellency was accompanied by the Dewan, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Captain Erskin, First Assistant to the Resident, Mr. and Mrs. Bussapaji, Mr. and Mrs. Kantaraj, and the Durbar officials, who proceeded last night and met the party at Malur. On alighting from the carriage, Lord Elgin was received by Mr. Mackworth Young, Resident, and Brigadier-General Gossett, Commanding Bangalore District, and; the Resident then introduced the leading Mysore officials and British officers to the Viceroy. Outside the platform his Excellency was received by a guard-of-honour of the 1st Dorsetshire Regiment, with band and colours, under Captain Harris. After inspecting the guard-of-honour, Lord Elgin got into the Residency carriage, which was drawn by a team of four Artillery horses with postillions and outriders, and drove to the Residency, escorted by a squadron of the 12th Hussars. The road was lined from the station to the Residency by troops, and several triumphal arches *en route*. At the Residency his Excellency was received by a guard-of-honour of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

To-night there will be dinner and levee at the Residency.

DISARMAMENT IN THE CHIN HILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

Disarmament is proceeding in the Chin Hills. Five hundred guns have been surrendered up to date since the beginning of the month. Klao and Yatklier, the two most important villages of the Yahow tribe, west of Falam, have also surrendered guns.

COURT-MARTIAL ON AN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

A general court-martial on Captain P. A. N. St. L. Wood, of the 7th Bombay Infantry, was assembled this morning. The court was composed of the following officers, *viz.*:—President—Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, Bombay Cavalry, Commanding Deesa District. Members—Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Peile, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Sepping, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Tidy, North Lancashire Regiment; Major R. E. D. Reilly, 28th Bombay Infantry; Major J. W. T. Spencer, 72nd Field Battery, R.A.; Major A. H. Hewet, "I" Battery, R.H.A.; Major G. Turner-Jones, R.E., Bombay Sappers and Miners; Major L. G. Bechham, 25th Bombay Rifles; Captain L. A. Gordon, 2nd Bombay Lancers; and Captain A. G. Marrable, Yorkshire Light Infantry. Waiting members—Major J. G. Sparke, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; and Captain R. Williams, 25th Bombay Rifles. Judge Advocate—Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Prideaux, Bombay Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bombay Command. Prosecutor—Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Penton, Staff Corps, Commanding 7th Bombay Infantry.

Captain Wood was tried under three different charges, the first charge being that on the 20th January last he passed a draft to Messrs. Scott and Co., of Bombay, upon his mother, Lady Wood, for £57, which draft was not paid, accused having had no reasonable grounds when passing the draft to believe that it would be met. After the usual formalities had been observed, the accused was brought into court. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The first witness called was Henry Roger, of Scott and Co., Bombay. He said that he received a letter from Captain Wood in December about a horse, but no transaction took place till January, when he communicated with accused, stating that he would try and find the horse. He found the horse, and received a telegram to close and send the horse. He sent the horse on the 6th January. On the following day he sent his account. A fortnight afterwards he wrote reminding that he had received no reply. He wrote again a fortnight later, asking for payment, registering the letter, but received no answer. He then wrote to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, when he received a telegram acknowledging his letter. He concluded this telegram was a reply to his registered letter. He received nothing in payment. He received the draft from Captain Wood upon his mother, Lady Wood, for £5. This was on the 20th February. The draft was enclosed in a letter, and stated that he (the writer) thought Messrs. Watson and Co. would cash the draft, as they knew his mother, and said he was very pleased with the horse. Witness, continuing said: Their firm gave the draft to Messrs. Watson and Co., asking them to realize it, but have received no payment on the draft. He, however, heard that £15 was received by his firm, to-day, at Bombay, the money having come from Lady Wood.

Cross-examined, witness said there is nothing on the face of the draft to show what happened to it when presented, so he don't know of his own knowledge that it was presented. They don't do exclusive ready-money business, but would have been willing to give credit to accused. His suspicions were only aroused by not getting answers to his letters. Captain Wood wrote explaining that he had sent an answer by a syce, but evidently it had not been delivered. He had no reason to disbelieve him. He remembered Captain Wood wiring to him to send a horse and the bill. (A letter from Lady Wood to Crawford, Burder and Bayley, solicitors, was put in stating that she was willing to pay Messrs. Watson and Co. the amount due to Messrs. Scott and Co., but if her son were court-martialed through Messrs. Scott and Co. reporting him to the Commanding Officer she would not pay anything.) It is possible that between the 23rd February and 2nd July, when his solicitors wrote to Captain Wood, he was unaware that the horse had not been paid for, that is, putting aside another letter, written in March. (This letter accused's counsel objected to as he had received no copy. So it was consequently not put in.) He received on the 27th March a letter from Captain Wood stating he had bought a horse on the authority of his mother, who had authorized him to draw upon her, stating that the draft should have been presented to Lady Wood, and not negotiated through Messrs. Watson and Co. He couldn't say what was the maximum length of the credit generally given, as it varied according to customers. They expect to be paid as soon as a horse is sent. He was not aware that Captain Wood was in the hospital at Allahabad during July.

A discussion followed about letter, copy of which had not been sent to prisoner's counsel, and could not be admitted as evidence. The court decided to uphold the objection.

The next witness, who was an assistant to Messrs. Watson and Co., said that their firm received a draft issued by Captain Wood in favour of Messrs. Scott Co. in February. The draft was sent to their firm's London Office, but the amount was never realized, and the draft had been returned.

Cross-examined, witness said it was not usual when a draft was dishonoured to note the fact on it, but a piece of paper was attached, shewing why it had not been paid, or with words to refer to the drawer. There was no such paper on this draft. He identified these letters as those of Lady Wood. The remittances were sent from time to time to Captain Wood through them. Drafts drawn by Captain Wood upon Lady Wood also passed through them. These were cashed.

By the President: He recognised these letters written by Lady Wood as he had seen her writing. A few days before the draft in question came to them one had been received for £5 on faccount of another draft that had been drawn by Captain Wood, and an intimation that another £5 would be paid.

This closed the prosecution. Mr. Daly defended. The accused brought no witnesses for the defence, but wished to put certain letters from Lady Wood. The Judge Advocate-General, however, contended that he was not entitled to put them in evidence unless he called witnesses, and the court decided that the letters could not be put in.

Colonel Penton then addressed the court touching upon all the points in the evidence and laying stress upon the fact that if the prisoner had written home when the bill was first presented, he would have had at least six weeks' start of Messrs. Scott and Co. If Captain Wood could not produce his mother's authority to buy the horse, it was only fair to infer that he had received no such authority. In connection with the draft and its continued non-payment it proved, he contended, that Lady Wood had not sanctioned the drawing of the draft.

Mr. Daly then addressed the court. He recapitulated every point, and drew attention to the disparity that, while in the charge sheet it was said that the draft was dishonoured, in the amended charge sheet it was stated that the draft had not been paid. This was a material point for the court's consideration, as it tended to show that the prosecution, in spite of the assistance of their witnesses, are unable to show what really happened to the draft upon presentation at the bankers. Captain Wood's conduct was capable of perfectly innocent construction. The prosecution should have proved that the prisoner knew that the draft would not be paid, or that he had no reasonable expectation that it would be met. This they had not done. For the horse, which was bought as a necessity, he had previously written to his mother to pay for it. The prosecution had not proved either that the cheque was dishonoured or unpaid. Counsel drew attention to the fact that nothing had been produced to show communication between Messrs. Scott and Co. and prisoner. Counsel reminded the court that substantiation of the charge rendered defendant liable to cashiering, so the gravest consideration should be given to points raised, and there should be no element of doubt, but that accused should have the benefit of it. Counsel concluded his address by an eloquent appeal to the court to judge the case upon its own merits, and not to be influenced by anything they might have heard.

The court here rose for the day to resume to-morrow, when the Judge Advocate-General will sum up for the first charge. The other two charges will be commenced afterwards.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENT.

The move of the 7th Bombay Infantry, from Raipur and Sambalpur to Poona, has been cancelled.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LIEUT. RIDDELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 19.

The funeral of the late Lieutenant Riddell, 4th Bombay Rifles, who was shot dead at the Wanowrie Range, yesterday, took place early this morning. The cortege left the Wanowrie Hospital at 8 o'clock, headed by a firing party of the King's Own Yorkshire, with their band. The coffin was borne on the gun-carriage, belonging to the 72nd Field Battery, and was completely smothered in wreaths, and covered with the Union Jack. Colonel Grant, the deceased's Commanding Officer, was the chief mourner, supported by Captains Quentin and Fry. Captains Walton and Keoun, Lieutenants Ford, Bailey, Krickenbeck, rnd Hunter, and Surgeon Hooten acted as pall-bearers. Then followed all the Native officers of the deceased's Regiment and the European officers of the station; also Native officers of the 2nd Grenadiers and the 25th Bombay Rifles, and a team of the 7th Bombay Infantry, who were firing at the Range, yesterday. The sight was a most impressive one, and so far as the Military were concerned, one of the largest ever held in Poona. Nearly all the officers of the Garrison were present. The deceased was most popular amongst his Regiment. The funeral arrived at the cemetery gates, where General Blundell and the District and Head-quarters Staff were present. The service was read by the Reverend Horne. At the conclusion of the service Mrs. Grant and several others ladies present placed wreaths on the graveside.

THE GOA MUTINY.

REPRESSIVE ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

GOA, Nov. 17.

In giving some particulars about the press law I did not set forth the reasons which the Government adduce for the drastic measure. I give below the translation: "It being urgent that, in the difficult circumstances under which this State is placed, all the strength and sincere energies should be availed of, and at the same time all the malevolent abuses and excesses should be suppressed, considering that the majority of the periodical press of this state having forgotten the civilising mission incumbent upon it, and converting itself into the field of discussion of passions of caste, religion, and politics, distorting the facts, offending the constituted powers, and inciting people in this manner to disobedience and disrespect to the principle of authority, defaming the functionaries and citizens, and a part of the press, pretending even to ridicule the glorious name of those who in the past shone themselves by their patriotism and services to the country; considering that, notwithstanding the decree of 29th March, 1890, having been put into execution in this State, yet this same press, availing itself of circumstances that prevented its regular execution in the tribunals, continued, on hopes of impunity, to practise these abuses, the prohibition of which is immediately, urgently, and vigorously called for, etc." In another Order the Government say that it having been brought to their notice that merchants and traders have raised prices without any reason to justify their action, "it has been found necessary to determine as follows: It is prohibited to raise prices of any article exposed for sale in the commercial houses in this State, it being only permitted to raise prices with the usual authorisation of this Government, which will be granted under a petition of five merchants, after being heard, before three arbiters, who will be appointed each one by the merchants, by the Commissioner of Customs, and by the Government respectively. Any one transgressing this order shall be punished as disobedient, as well as those who may refuse to part in retail with any of the articles under whatever pretext."

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Naderi arrived here, to-day, with the horses purchased in Bombay. On disembarkation they will be stabled in a *pandal* that has been erected near the bazaar. Two companies from the detachment at Jua have arrived here with the probable object of being sent to Sanvordem *vis* Marmagoa. It is probable that Captain Gomes da Costa will be in charge of the force at Sanvordem. The gunboat Rio da Lima has also sent some sailors with guns by Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamer to Marmagoa. The man-of-war Vasco da Gama anchored at Marmagoa, will also send her marines with guns to Sanvordem, which is a convenient landing place, though rather far, and may be used as a base of operation for sending troops by land on river according to convenience. It is impossible to obtain any information from Government on the plan they propose to adopt in carrying on the campaign. The promulgation of the Arms Act is likely to do more harm than good to the cause of the Government. The revolted districts will not obey the order, while in the Velhas Conquistas the order will be taken as an offence against the loyalty of the people. The Government persist in the blunder of making the special penal legislation applicable to Velhas Conquistas, so as to say that the old conquered country is no better than the newly-acquired provinces in which rebellions after rebellions have broken out, the Velhas Conquistas being always the victims of these disorders. In the proceedings of the Government there appears to be an implied charge of disloyalty against the people of Velhas Conquistas, otherwise the authorities would not place under ban all provinces promiscuously, and drive the faithful portion of his Majesty's subjects away from the side of loyalty to which they wish to adhere. I think the Government have not gone to the ultimate result of their fatal policy. If they consider that the whole population is inimical to the Portuguese rule, do they mean to govern them by force? Hopes were entertained that the arrival of his Highness Don Affonso would be the means of imparting confidence among the people of Velhas Conquistas, and strengthening the hold of Government on the loyalty of the people, upon whom the slur of sedition is being cast by the martial legislation, but so far this hope has not been fulfilled.

You will know that the Government is resolved to carry out, along with the press law, the suspension of postal and telegraphic communications—messages and letters are subjected to official scrutiny, and whatever may appear to be against the Government expedition, or distinctly bearing some allusion to the present situation, may be suppressed. The two remaining newspapers will have to close their press as it will be impossible to have a newspaper without making reference to the present situation. We are to be left as regards the outside world much in ignorance as though we were in some distant corner of darkest Africa. No one can speak freely here as we are afraid of spies, and at any moment one may be accused of sedition. All the conversation in the public roads and even in houses is only whispered. The *Boletim Official* will have the whole field to itself, and can now sing without contradiction Captain Gomes de Costa's victories like the one he lately reported he had. Endeavours are being made to retain Mr. Navarro, the Secretary of the Revenue Department, at Goa. He was transferred to Macao and afterwards succeeded in getting one year's leave to Portugal. According to the latest account, he is to be retained in Goa.

Frenchmen are so often taken to task for using such expressions as "Times is money" and "unsportmans" that they are naturally anxious to retaliate by showing up our little mistakes in French. The correspondent of the "Independance Belge," who writes from London under the signature "Pickwick," even goes so far as to fall foul of the French in the "Trilby" of M. Du Maurier. It is a pity that "Pickwick," who does not seem to be aware that French may be considered as M. Du Maurier's native language, did not give specimens of the inaccuracies complained of. The characters in "Trilby" are much given to using the slang of the ateliers, and many of their expressions might more mercifully have been translated for the benefit of English readers who are not well versed in French idioms and colloquialisms; but we venture to think that considerable difficulty will be found in catching the author tripping. Is it possible that the writer in the "Independance Belge" has taken the Laird's favourite phrase "Voila l'espayce de bom ker jer swee" for Mr. Du Maurier's own? "Pickwick's" suggestion that Mr. Du Maurier's style is like that of Dickens is hardly less open to objection. That Thackeray was M. Du Maurier's literary progenitor is a theory that has far greater show of plausibility.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

It is just as well, perhaps, that to-day is a Stock Exchange holiday, not only in London, but on all the important Continental Bourses, as it will give time for a pause and reflection, and possibly do away with some of the panicky feeling which has undoubtedly developed the last few days in several centres abroad. A curious feature in London yesterday was the fact that South African Mining securities, which are more or less responsible for the whole of the present trouble, were about the firmest department of any. It is said here that too pessimistic a view is taken of the actual position on the Paris Bourse, and apparently the same remark may be applied to the feeling on Continental Bourses with regard to London. If only Paris is able to cope with the account in course of adjustment at that centre as well as London has just done, the position all round may very easily be improved. There is no doubt that the political unrest now prevalent in so many quarters of the globe has had something to do with the present acute feeling of uneasiness, but it is doubtful whether political fears would have exercised much influence had the speculative position open in London and on the Continental Bourses been a strong one, but it had already been weakened by the heavy decline in the South African Mining market, and, therefore, far more credence has been given to political rumours than would otherwise have been the case. Both Paris and Vienna seem to have had a bad time of it yesterday, but with regard to the latter it is to be observed that while the state of affairs in the East caused uneasiness, the despatches from London and Paris describing the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the South African Mining market served to accentuate the feeling of disquietude. With regard to the report current here on Wednesday and in Vienna yesterday of the difficulties of a Turkish banking institution nothing is known in well-informed quarters. There has apparently been some financial trouble, but on nothing like the scale that would be supposed from the rumours current. It is satisfactory to find that the worst of the depression, both in Paris and Vienna, had passed over before the close of business yesterday, and in financial circles in Vienna as well as in Paris no real danger is apprehended.

In the new number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Sir Auckland Colvin draws attention to the fact that while Indian expenditure is rising steadily and fast, India's ability to pay is not rising in proportion. During the ten years from 1884-5 to 1893-4 the net increase in the expenditure was Rx. 11,359,135. To the extent of about Rx. 3,200,000 this increase has been defrayed by means of cotton duties. Other taxation has increased by about Rx. 3,000,000. The increase in the State land revenue through the periodical revisions of rent has amounted to about Rx. 4,200,000, while Rx. 1,000,000 has been appropriated from the protective Famine Grant for the payment of ordinary expenses. This gives a total increase of revenue by Rx. 11,400,000. Out of Rx. 6,200,000, as much as Rx. 4,500,000 has been obtained by taxes which have been, as Sir Auckland Colvin says, "deliberately condemned by successive administrations both in India and England." The salt tax tends to limit the consumption of an article necessary to health, "while the cotton duties offend against accepted principles of finance, raise the cost of necessary articles for the inhabitants of India, and tend to depress and disturb a great English industry. The appropriations from the Famine Grant lessen the security against popular suffering and discontent. Now for the causes of the increased expenditure. They are, first, increased military charges; secondly, the unfavourable course of exchange; and, thirdly, increased activity in the making of State railways on a "gold basis." The last of these causes is, in Sir Auckland Colvin's opinion, certain to continue to operate, the late and the present Secretaries for India having pointed towards a liberal revival of railway guarantees. No substantial relief from the loss on exchange is to be hoped for. There may be a slight and momentary rally, but the exchange would have to rise to 1s. 5d. before other sources of revenue could be relieved to the extent of Rx. 6,500,000. There remains the third source of increased expenditure—increased military charges. Is there any sign of relief from these? On the contrary, the military party is already looking forward to the sequels of the Chitral campaign. So that on the side of expenditure the three points of the prospect are more payments for railways, more payments for wars, and undiminished payments to make up the loss on exchange. On the side of revenue the correlatives of these three points are, first, increased taxes on salt or other necessary articles of food; secondly, increased inroads on the insurance fund against famine; thirdly, maintained and perhaps increased and extended import duties.

Anent this subject Mr. Albert Simpson, the well-known cotton manufacturer of Elenhurst writes to a Manchester paper stating that the Lancashire exporters at present sustain a loss upon Indian goods of about a penny a pound, calculated upon the weight of yarn of which they are composed. This loss about corresponds with the advance chargeable to the Indian consumer on account of the duty, and therefore acts as a protective duty of the native manufacturers of so much. Mr. Simpson states that an 8¼lb. shirting, is worth 5s. to-day in Manchester. Its value in India, including the loss caused by silver exchange, will be at least 5 rupees. Five per cent. on 5 rupees is 4 annas, and an anna at par is 1½d., "so that the duty is really one of 6d. a piece in favour of the Indian manufacturer, who evades its imposition upon himself by the manipulation of his yarns." A weaving shed of 500 looms will produce 200,000 of these pieces in a year. Sixpence a piece comes to £5,000, and at present prices that sum will purchase the entire plant of a shed of 500 looms. Mr. Simpson continues in despairing tones: "No wonder that thirteen new mills are being arranged for in India at this moment. It is quite time Lancashire should rise as one man against these duties. We must kill them or they will kill us. If the revenues of India will not afford the acquisition of a scientific frontier, it will be better to sacrifice it than that we should lose our trade."

A leading North country daily has received a letter from Captain C. Townsend, R.A., of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, in which he suggests that "until England is educated up to bi-metallism" it might benefit India, to press inquiry as to whether she cannot find a source of revenue in her iron ores, which are practically unworked, except by a single company in Northern Bengal and a few native workmen in the south. The working of iron ore could be made a State monopoly without injuring existing interests. Captain Townsend does not propose that the Indian Government should itself start works large enough to develop the ironfields of Southern India, but only that it should smelt and work up enough to meet its own demands for railways, public works, and military equipment. For the rest, iron ore should be exported to England and placed judiciously on the market. Its excellence would create a demand, and mining rights could then be leased on a liberal sliding scale of royalties. Nothing need be charged at first except a deposit, but when the mines paid 2 per cent. the royalties could begin, and increase in proportion to the profits. The ores are the absolute property of the Government, and are far richer than any ores now used in England. By working up local ores for State needs the amount to be remitted annually in gold to England would be very greatly lessened, and by selling ore in England a considerable sum in gold would be realised annually, and would still further reduce the loss by exchange; while if the mining royalties were paid in gold in England the amount of silver that had to be annually devoted to the purchase of gold would in a few years be comparatively small. That iron could be profitably exported to England has already been demonstrated. The cost of freight from India is low, and if it is profitable to import hematite from Spain it would be profitable to import the far richer ores from India. The present supply of foreign ore has already shown signs of an early decline in quantity, and ironmasters are ready enough to consider any fresh source. In his Presidential address to the Iron Steel Institute in May, 1893, Mr. Windsor Richards suggested that Indian ores might be substituted for Spanish ores. In 1859 a meeting of iron-workers at Sheffield declared that iron from Southern India was superior to Swedish iron for the production of steel, and the Menai and Britannia Tubular bridges were partly made of iron extracted from Indian ores. Any scheme for placing Indian ore on the English market through State aid would be opposed, no doubt, by those who are interested in importing iron and steel into India, but English ironmasters would directly profit by the new departure, for they would obtain rich ore at a moderate price from within the Empire. Captain Townsend goes on to say that there is no doubt that iron ore of the finest quality exists in enormous quantities in Southern India. The hills of Salem, a district in the Madras Presidency, are made of magnetite, and thousands of millions of tons can be obtained by merely cutting into the hillside. The ore has simply to be quarried. The subject is not a new one to Captain Townsend, who, in a pamphlet published five years ago wrote:—"There is a vast and magnificent future before the Indian iron trade, a future that would stagger men if only they could realise it, but the energy and capital are wanting"; and he now remarks that what was true in 1890 is still true, but that further experience of the last four years leads him to believe that the development of Indian iron can best be begun by the export of the ore. The subject is certainly one deserving Sir James Westland's attention.

The interesting ceremony yesterday took place of the handing over of the first instalment of the Chinese indemnity money, which has been lying in the Bank of England for some time past, to the representative of the Japanese Government. The amount involved is approximately eight millions sterling, and the transference was effected by means of a cheque. So far as the market is concerned, the position remains exactly as it did before. Nothing, of course, has yet be done with the money, and no one knows exactly how it will be used, the Japanese, as is only natural, keeping their own counsel. It is considered probable, however, that a portion of it will shortly be distributed in the payment of debts incurred by Japan for ships and war material, and will therefore be in the hands of the market before long. Some talk of a large amount in gold being withdrawn, while others think that silver will be bought and shipped. If the latter be the case, the buying will have to be very cautiously done, as the dealers in the Silver market are quite prepared for a demand on Japanese account, and there is little doubt that the price of the metal would be considerably advanced. All reports, however, as to what is or is not likely to be done with the money are mere conjecture.

To the enquiry "Is money going to be dear?" Mr. A. J. Wilson replies in the current number of the *Investor Review*: "Certainly not this winter." As the end of the year approaches, rates of interest and discount may, perhaps, advance a little; but even that is by no means certain, because we see little probability of exports of gold heavy enough to materially affect the supply of bankers' credits on the London market. Were the stock of gold in the Bank of England to be reduced by £10,000,000 between now and Christmas, it would still be about £10,000,000 above the average stock held in the years 1888, 1889, and 1890, when the rate of interest was often under 2 per cent.; and, as our banking system is worked it would be ample for all ordinary purposes. A stock of gold at £30,000,000 to £32,000,000, and a banking reserve at £14,000,000 to £16,000,000, would be regarded as safety totals for all usual business purposes. No such loss of gold, however, could occur without changing the temper of the speculative markets, which is such that an advance in the bank rate to 3 per cent. would act like a blight on many a flourishing gamble. The real question, therefore, is, not whether money is going to be really dear, but whether such a slight increase in the market price of credit is to be looked for as would break down the speculations which have flourished under a prolonged term of excessively low rates of interest. We regret to say that there is no reliable indication that even this moderate upward movement will take place. A change in the bank rate this year looks most improbable. Gold will be exported on balance, but not in such amounts as to do more than harden the open money market a little, still keeping it well below the 2 per cent. bank rate. Japan, it is urged, may withdraw large amounts—part of the proceeds of the Russo-French loan. Perhaps; but Japan owes so much abroad, and is ordering new war material so fast, that it is fully as probable that most of the loan will stay and be spent here. If not, we may be sure the export of gold will be conducted so carefully that the market will be little disturbed by it. Short of Japan, there seems no quarter whence heavy demands could arise; and without sensational exports of gold, that can be no great advance in the price of credit on the London market.

In reference to Lord Salisbury's speech on the present condition of agriculture, it cannot be denied the position of affairs is extremely serious. Many people still hold to the old tradition that the British farmer is apt to cry out long before he is seriously hurt. When, therefore, they hear talk about agricultural depression and its sad consequences to the farming community, they take comfort in the easy going belief that things are not half so bad as the story makes to appear. As this sort of incredulity undoubtedly operates, in some measure, to delay remedial action on the part of the State, it may be of advantage to place in evidence three cases just reported in the provincial papers. Down at Newport Pagnell the guardians have granted a small weekly allowance to a broken-down farmer who, in the days when agriculture was a paying profession, cultivate such a large holding as qualified him to sit on the grand jury. In a similar case at Leighton Buzzard, the record of the applicant for parish relief showed that for some years he was a guardian, and so dispensed the charity which he now meekly came to beg. Instead of the extensive farm premises which he formerly occupied, the poor man has to feel thankful for being allowed to live in a labourer's cottage without paying rent. The third applicant was, until a few years back, one of the largest tenants on the Duke of Bedford's estate, and he, too, filled the office of guardian. At present, he earns a meagre and precarious living by excavating sand, a sort of labour said to be peculiarly trying to those not to the manner born. The sad thing to remember is that there are numbers of farmers who will be brought as low as these three once affluent members of their class, unless the State quickly stretches out a helping hand to the agricultural industry.

To those anxious to see the adoption of a sound currency policy in the United States the sentiments of President Cleveland, expressed in a telegram stating his earnest wish for the success of the Democratic State ticket in Albany will be received with gratification. The President adopts the proposal for the gradual retirement and extinction of the greenback currency. It was generally thought at the time of Secretary Carlisle's speech that he was giving expression to the views of the President, but the assurance of the President himself that he approves that policy is of great value. The *Times*, correspondent says: "If there were any doubt that this Administration means to lay before Congress some plan of currency reform based on the retirement of greenbacks, that doubt is now removed." We do now think that this by any means follows, however. The President, while holding these views may deem it useless to expect anything effectual to be done by the present Republican House with a Democratic President, and in support of this it may be urged why, if President Cleveland thought he could pass a good Currency Bill, has he not called a special session of Congress?

The Archduchess Marie Annunziata of Austria, on assuming the office of Abbess, receives a trousseau like that of a bride. The gala toilettes are in the tenderest colours. She drives to church in a carriage with six pair of horses; her mother follows in a carriage and four. The toilett of the archduchess for the ceremony is a black silk dress with a long train, and a black mantle trimmed with ermine. Across her bosom she wears a gold-edged white moire ribbon, to which is attached gold medal bearing on one side the image of the Immaculate Virgin, and on the other the initials of the founder of the Order. The ring, ducal crown, and crozier will be handed to the new Abbess. The crozier is gilded and richly set with diamonds. In the year 1309 it was given by the Hungarian Queen Jutta to Wenzel, King of Bohemia, for his sister Kunigunde.

M. Charles Lamoureux, who has done so much to poularise the works of Wagner among the Parisians, is about to build a theatre in Paris on the model of the famous house at Bayreuth. All the plans are prepared, and the theatre is to be opened in 1898. The first work to be produced in it will be the Tetrology of Wagner, played in its entirety. The theatre will, however, be also used for M. Lamoureux's concerts. There will be a large organ, but by an ingenious piece of mechanism it will be removed out of the way when the dramatic preformances are given.

POONA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 17.

Of course the great excitement of the month has been the visit of the Viceroy and Lady Elgin. We were all feeling quite flat and dull, and Poona was getting very empty and there was very little to talk about, so we were immensely obliged for the little flutter which served to rouse us for a few days. Monday, the 11th, was the grand day—a big parade in the morning—a levee in the afternoon; and a ball and banquet at Government House, Ganeshkhind, in the evening. What could one want more? A great crowd of people turned out to see the parade, and a large number of ladies were present. I was reading the other day about some place which the writer described as being "like a young girl, prettiest in the morning." I suppose the author had in his mind a vision of a fresh, pink, and white damsel, in a white muslin frock and blue ribbon, and natural curly hair all blowing about in the summer breeze. How he would be disillusionised if he came to India and saw how singularly unbecoming the glare of the morning sun is, and how terribly ugly our sun topies are, with their great mushroom brims, covering up all our natural (!) curls. I do not think even young girls look prettiest in the morning in India, and when we are no longer young girls. Well! we do not look at all pretty at 8 o'clock a.m. —However, I am getting off the rails. The parade was really very grand, and a pretty sight, and if it had not ended in a nasty accident we should have gone away happier. I don't quite know how it happened, but as the guns were galloping past in splending style, one of the horses fell with his rider, and the gun went over them, breaking the unfortunate man's leg. I am, however, glad to hear that he is progressing favourably in the hospital, though it will be two or three months before he is able to get about again.

The ball at Ganeshkind was a grand affair. Everyone in Poona was present, but the ball-room although well filled was not overcrowded, and dancing was carried on in the most spirited manner until between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. The floor, the lighting, the decorations, and last, but decidedly not least, the supper, were all perfect, and I really don't know when I have been to a more bright and cheery ball, and everyone seemed to enjoy it thoroughly. There were some very handsome dresses in the room. A beautiful brocaded silk worn by Mrs. Webb was particularly successful and much admired. Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Grant also wore remarkably pretty and becoming frocks, but far beyond my powers of description.

On Wednesday, the 13th, a scratch regatta, organsed by the Poona Royal Connaught Boat Club, attracted a large number of people out to Rocheville and afforded a very pleasant afternoon's amusement. The programme of events was as follows:—A four-oar race, for which six crews entered; an eight-oar race, for which there were two entries and a canoe race, for which eight people entered. The scratch fours were rowed in heats, and the following were the first to paddle down to the starting point:—

1	2	3
1 Scott-Harden	1 Taylor	1 Longhurst
2 Fenn	2 Thomson	2 Heyland
3 Craster	3 Pirie	3 Kilkelly
Lock—St.	Hewat—St.	Fernyhough—St.
Cox—Miss French	Cox—Mrs. Bicknell	Cox—Miss A. Dobbs

Mr. Selby kindly acted as starter. Mr. Lock was unfortunate in breaking the slide in the boat in which he had intended to compete, and was consequently obliged to take one of the old boats. Evidently he was put off by this mishap, for it was easy to see he was not pulling his usual stroke. The other two crews made a splendid race of it, and No. 3 making a final spurt won by about quarter of a length, amid loud applause from those who were watching from the banks. The following were the crews for the second heat:—

1	2	3
1 Hall	1 Looh	1 Garwood
2 Bayly	2 Hunter	2 Burton
3 Fry	3 O'Brien	3 Crawford
Bond—St.	Walker—St.	Walton—St.
Cox—Lady Sandhurst	Cox—Miss O'Sullivan	Cox—Mrs. Lequesne

This was a very even race. No. 3 putting on spurt at the finish won somewhat easily. It was getting dusk before the finals were rowed off. The crew evenly steered by Miss A. Dobbs won in a canter.

The Scratch eight then paddled down, and were as follows:—

1	2
1 Pearson	1 Hughes
2 Tod	2 Hewlett
3 Barclay	3 Annand
4 Baldrey	4 De C. Atkins
5 De Wilton	5 Mackenzie
6 Brownrigg	6 Beckham
7 Usborne	7 Bellhouse
Bollean—St.	Deas—St.
Cox—Mrs. Blomfield	Cox—Miss Turnbull

The distance was half-a-mile, and the race resulted in an easy win for No. 1.

The Canoe race—post entries—was then arranged. It was nearly dark before the final heat was pulled off, and only just enough light to enable us to discern one of the gallant canoe

NOTES FROM IGATPURI.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JUPITER PLUVIUS is fairly exhausted, and we are once more having fair weather, mornings and nights being cool, registering a temperature of 62 degrees.

This little station stands 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, with good waiting and refreshment rooms, and a dak bungalow a short distance from the station, under the management of a messman. This accommodation is only for short visits, and those who intend coming for the season should make other arrangements. If landlords would furnish their houses the same as Lanowli, I am sure they would draw more visitors, and make the station a little livelier.

There is a Church of England and also Methodist and Roman Catholic churches and schools, a Masonic Lodge, and a Co-operative Society, whose stores are open to the public. The picturesque lake which supplies the town, also Kasara (10 miles distant), with good pure water is half-a-mile from the station. Good fishing and boating. A boat club is kept up by the railway employes. Large game is obtainable in the neighbourhood. Barli forest to the N.E., distant about 12 miles, is frequented by shikarees. An annual fair is held at Pimpree, two miles from the station, in September, and is attended both by Hindus and Mahomedans. The air is cool and invigorating. There are good and well-wooded camping grounds on elevated sites, and is the head-quarters of the Mamlatdar of the taluka of the same name.

The railway employes should congratulate themselves in being located in such a salubrious climate as Igatpuri. On interviewing a few of them, the other day, who, to my opinion seemed dispirited, they informed me that the railway authorities have not finished curtailing their expenditure, the last reductions in the Loco. being that of compulsory leave. This is the first of its kind, and they sincerely hope it will be the last. Igatpuri is the only station on the G. I. P. that seems overstocked with drivers in proportion to the work they have to meet. The ten men who unfortunately had to go on compulsory leave for a month, and who had to wait for passes at their own expense, joined their sister district confederates here, who were on the same errand as themselves. Their appearance went to shew they were going to enjoy themselves. Just as the up Nagpur train steamed out they broke out in an open chorus, which is worth re-capitulating:

> We're on four weeks' leave, boys,
> Don't you wish us joy?
> The expenditure of the G. I. P.
> Is at present rather high.
> First they tried the sack—
> We, boys, we would'nt stick it;
> And now we have to go
> On four weeks' leave of absence ticket.

The question may be asked, Why is the Loco. running staff of the G. I. P. over and above they require. The problem is easily solved. It is to prevent the running staff from earning a little overtime, so that their pay will be below that of the non-gazetted official, who is ever ready to put a spoke in the wheel. Those petty officials are always advocating to higher authorities for more men, on the lame excuses that the men want rest, boilers want washing out, etc., and in some cases have caused trains to be cancelled to make their case good, and obtain their private ends by putting more men on a job to lower the wages. The higher official having other business to attend to, accedes to their requests, with the deplorable result that this short-sighted policy of the sub-officials leaked out last season to the detriment of the Company, which one time was second to none in India. The Loco. Superintendent is in favour of the running staff making a little overtime, to meet contingencies in having to live in a jungle, where they are surrounded by malaria. They trust and hope he will issue instructions to local authorities to the effect of encouraging overtime, and his order be rigidly carried out. I would suggest for the company to revert to the former system, to work with a limited amount of men to meet the slack season, have a strong supernumerary staff of firemen and engine turners, and promote them as they consider fit according to the fluctuation of traffic, so the men that have been temporarily promoted can revert to their former appointments.

I would further suggest to promote drivers by ability, and have test examinations, similar to those held by marine engineers, and have them classed as first, second, and third class engine-men. The company will then find they will have a lot to weed out every year through failure of examination. I trust this will be a subject brought forward at the next railway Conference at Simla to show that promotion should be granted by qualification, not only technical, but all round. I quote an instance where a Government Railway official asked a non-gazetted officer of a little station, if he was the representative of the G. I. P. "I have" was the reply, and the word "have" was a pass word in the mess for days.

It is very hard that the whole should be snubbed for a part. A little more supervision should be exercised in the internal economy of this line by the Loco. and Traffic working in harmony with each other, and not allowing 24 engines to work 25 ghaut trains where 10 engines could have met with the requirements. This is an expensive way, as the engines are continually in steam, and proves detrimental to the company. While the tractive power of the machinery is at rest the motive force in the boiler is constantly in action; consumption of coal is a small item and the driver's signature to a fuel cheque cover a multitude of sins.

A meeting of the Army Temperance League was held on the 14 inst., under the auspices of the Rev. Bateson. The Rev. Kennelley, our Padri, sent out invitations, irrespective of denomination, and a good many responded. After a few speeches and songs, which were rendered well, the distribution of medals took place, noticeable among them being Mr. Bowgey, who had three medals on his breast prior to getting the fourth. Mr. C. Osborne received a six years' medal of the Society. A few more medals were distributed to several recipients. Plenty of cakes and tea terminated a very sociable evening. Those who assisted in the movement and were noticeable were: Mrs. Elton, Mrs. Kennelley, Mrs. Hewson, Mr. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Rev. Messrs. Robbins and Thorne, Mr. G. Osborne (secretary, A. T. L.), Igatpuri, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, Miss Amy Osborne, etc. Mrs. Nolan kindly presided at the piano.

Another Association has been inaugurated here—the Young Women's Christian Association. The object is that members devote one hour of their leisure time once a fortnight, sewing clothes for the poor. I believe thirty members are registered, and the number promises to increase. We wish the Society, of which Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Elton, and Mrs. Kennelley are prime-movers, every success.

The slack season has not only affected the employes but the children as well. They are deploring the loss of their Xmas tree this year, as no one up to date has moved in the matter. I hope some philanthropic gentleman will start a list, and thereby save the poor children from their present state of anxiety.

The Railway school is increasing in pupils under the mastership of Mr. Harris. The boys are at present in a state of revolt, owing to boys being punished through the interference of parents.

The annual camp-of-exercise, rumour says, is to be held here. The ladies hope the camp will not be pitched on the maidan where they can't enjoy themselves, but on the old familiar ground near the "flats," where the Volunteers seem more at home.

The exchange compensation of 15 per cent. has not yet been received. It is believed to have been sanctioned by Government, and only awaiting distribution from the several departments. It has been a slow process though sure, and I hope all those who applied for the same will receive it.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—A young pupil actress who seemed formed by nature for stage empire, entered the Conservatory three years ago and was matriculated as Mlle. Croizette. M. Dumas fils thought her a paragon, and said that she made him believe there was such a person as Marguerite Gautier. Her debut was looked forward to by her professor and some eminent authors as a great event, but this was not to be. Mlle. Croizette the second showed signs of pulmonary consumption. She grew worse in summer, in August she was unable to play at the examinations, where a first prize, she was told, awaited her, and now she is no more.

WHEN Mlle. Beglarion returned home from Berne for her holidays in 1892 as a young medical student, the Russian doctors allowed her to work in the cholera hospitals, where she did excellent service with a number of other women doctors, who have been praised by the Russian Home Department. When she came home with her doctor's diploma in her pocket, the sick from far and near flocked to her father's house to consult her. On Sundays she always had some seventy patients, and thirty on week days. Three months ago she went to Salzburg to act as assistant in Madame Rasa Kerschbaumer's eye hospital. In Vienna, a correspondent says, she is buying all the necessary instruments and furniture for her hospital. She attends to all her poor patients gratis, but the rich ones, who have hitherto rewarded her work with presents, will be in future allowed to pay, and this will in time give her a fund for enlarging and endowing her hospital. The princess doctor is short and black-eyed and black-haired, and is graceful and quick in her movements.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has been touring among the Hill States and arrived at Umballa on Monday afternoon, when Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick was to open the water-works there. While at Nabha, Sir Dennis opened a new hospital there erected by the Raja of Nabha to commemorate the visit to that State of Lord Lansdowne in 1890.

THE Punjab Diocesan Conference began its sittings at Lahore on Monday with a special service at the Cathedral, at which the Bishop of Lahore in a charge to the clergy reviewed the progress of Diocesan Societies and Institutions. His lordship stated that since 1892 he had confirmed 1,090 candidates showing an increase of fifty in the number of Natives presented. Speaking on missionary effort in the province, he expressed his conviction that in the present stage of missionary work nothing but circumstances of an exceptional character could warrant a religious body or society in entering territory already occupied in any force.

PREPARATIONS for the forthcoming pantomime "Cinderella," at Drury Lane are in a more advanced state than usual. Sir Augustus Harris devoted his "holiday" on the Lucania to mapping out the whole scheme with the aid of one of his co-operators. As heretofore, there will be a trio of authors engaged on the seventeenth Old Drury annual produced by Sir Augustus Harris, the lessee being assisted by Mr. Cecil Raleigh and Mr. Gordon Sturgess, with probably Mr. Clement Scott to do a "book" for the juveniles. There will be some surprises.

OF the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales and their family to witness "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," it is stated that this is the first time the Prince has visited Drury Lane when an autumn drama has been the attraction. Opera and pantomime he has often patronised, but for some reason or other he has missed the dramas Sir Augustus Harris has produced at Old Drury.

WHAT is recognised by numismatists as the most complete and important private collection of coins is being prepared for sale by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. It has been formed during the last fifteen years by the late Mr. Hyman Montagu, Vice-President of the Numismatic Society. Whilst it includes many cabinets of rare Roman and Greek coins, its unique value lies in its accumulation of early English coins. This includes specimens of all classes of coin struck in this country from the earliest to the latest time. No less than six days will be necessary to dispose of the Anglo-Saxon coins alone. The first sale will open about three weeks hence. The Greek coins will be sold in March, and in May the second series of Anglo-Saxon coins will be disposed of. The Roman gold coins will be sold in Paris in April.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A token of the widespread popularity of Mr. Punch's sketches which came under my notice seems worth a record. Journeying outside an omnibus westward in the direction of Brompton, my vehicle got into a temporary block in the narrow part of Knightsbridge, and here I became the witness of a violent altercation going on between the coachman of a landau and the driver of a newspaper distributing cart. How the quarrel originated I did not discover, but heard the angry cart-driver say: "I'm man enough for you any way, if you'll get off your box." To this the landau coachman replied, in an accent of withering contempt; "You a man, indeed! Why, I call yer a Historic Peep!"

SIGNOR MASCAGNI, the composer, has arranged a tour through Germany, conducting his own works. Amongst the towns to be visited are Carlsruhe, Darmstadt, Brunswick, Hanover, Hamburg, Stuttgart, Bremen, and Lubeck.

THE accidental discovery of the bodies of two infants in a cellar in the occupation of an undertaker in Birmingham has led to an official inquiry which has brought to light some startling facts regarding the mode in which the bodies of infants are disposed of. The two bodies referred to were found in an old biscuit box, and it was stated by the owner of the cellar, in his evidence in the Coroner's Court, that sometimes the bodies of still-born infants would be buried the same day, but at other times he admitted that they would be kept for six to twelve months. The bodies in question were, he thought, deposited in the cellar about twelve years ago, and being in the dark had escaped notice, and so been forgotten. Questioned on the matter he said that the customary fee in such cases was half-a-crown for each infant, and that he did not consider that sum justified a special journey to the cemetery at Witton. Hence the custom was to retain the bodies till a convenient opportunity for removing them occurred. He was unable to say whether he had received the bodies together or separately, nor could he find the certificates of death, which he nevertheless protested that he must have had with them. He had been, he said, acquainted with a gravedigger called "Jack," and had taken still-born bodies once to his house for burial. On other occasions "Jack" had taken them away in a bag. In all this the witness protested that he had followed what he believed to be the custom of his trade. Professor Windle, of Mason College, who had made a post-mortem examination of the bodies, declared that they were those of children of the male and female sex, respectively. They were, he continued, in what was called a mummified state, and from the absence of internal organs through decomposition it was impossible to say whether they were born alive or not. After this and other evidence, the jury declared that there was no evidence to show that the children were born alive, and censured the undertaker for "the shocking and careless way" in which he had attended to his duties.

FROM an article in the new* number of the *Fortnightly Review* we glean some interesting information relative to the interior of the Sultan's household; the Sheik-ul-Islam, the Grand Vazier, and the Chief of the Black Eunuchs. Not the least important functionaries in the Sultan's household are the cooks. "The male and female population of Yaldiz cannot be less than 6,000 persons, all fed at the Sultan's expense." There are (so Mr. Richard Davey, the writer was credibly assured) over 400 cooks and scullions employed within the Palace. The Sultan's household includes a fine array of Turkish, French, and Italian chefs; but not a morsel or a drop ever passes the Sultan's lips, they say, until he has tried it first on a taster. With regard to the ladies of the harem, they are divided, Mr. Davey tells us, into three great classes:—(1) The Kadines, who are more or less legitimate wives, though never officially espoused; (2) the Ikbals, or favourites, from amongst whom the Kadines are usually selected; and (3) the Guienzdes, literally, "the young ladies who are pleasant in the eyes" of their master, who may in their turn attain to the dignity of Ikbals. An interesting fact is that all these women must be of slave origin, and that therefore, "the Sultan of Turkey is invariably the son of a slave woman. But the moment that a slave becomes the mother of a prince, or even of a princess of the blood royal, she is set free and given Imperial rank." In nine cases out of ten, however, if a lady of the harem rises to importance, her identity is revealed to her own kingsfolk, and the chief object of her life becomes to obtain rich places for them. At the head of the harem is the Sultan's mother:—"The fact that each of the Kadines ladies must, according to the Moslem law, have an equal court in every detail, from the mistress of the robes down to the lowest scullion, and even to the number of the horses in her stable, explains why some other female personage of the Imperial entourage must perforce be selected to hold the place and title usually allotted to the wife of a monogamous sovereign. This personage, in the Turkish system, is always the mother of the reigning Sultan, and is known as the Valide-Sultan. Should the Sultan be motherless at a time of his accession, his foster-mother takes the position, this connection being considered almost as sacred as the maternal one in the eyes of all good Moslems. The present Valide-Sultan is the foster-mother of Abd-ul-Hamid, and has been described to me as a very able and intelligent woman, of somewhat old-fashioned ideas, who rules the harem with the strictest attention to economy and propriety."

SPELLING REFORM.*

THE following are lists of amended spellings referred to in our editorial columns as being recommended by the Philological Society of London and the American Philological Association; also by the Spelling Reform Association:—

RULE 1.

(Based on Rule 7 of the "Ten Rules" of the Philological societies.)

Change final ed to t when so pronounced, as in abashed (abasht), wished (wisht), etc., and, if a double consonant precedes drop one of the consonants, as in chipped (chipt), dressed (drest), hopped (hopt), etc.

Retain final ed when the e affects a preceding sound.

(1) When the preceding vowel sound is long and expressed by a single letter, as the following:

baked, not bakt, because bakt would naturally be pronounced like backed.	gaped, not gapt chafed, not chaft coped, not copt moped, not mopt roped, not ropt
caked, not cakt	
craped, not crapt	
draped, not drapt	

N.B.—The e does not affect the preceding vowel sound when expressed by two or more letters, as in booked (bookt), bleached (bleacht), crouched (croucht).

(2) When a preceding c has the sound of s, as in chanced (not chanct), forced (not forct), faced (not fact), etc.

LIST UNDER RULE 1.

A

abashed, abasht
abolished, abolisht
accomplished, accomplisht
accursed, acburs-ed, accurst
addressed, adrest
admixed, admixt
admonished, admonisht
affixed, affixt
amassed, amast
ambushed, ambusht
anguished, anguisht
annexed, annext
approached, approacht
arched, archt
asked, askt
assessed, assest
astonished, astonisht
attached, attacht
attacked, attackt
avouched, avoucht

B

banked, backt
balked, balkt
banished, banisht
banked, bankt
basked, baskt
beaked, beakt
bedecked, bedeckt
bedrenched, bedrencht
bedropped, bedropt
belched, belcht
bemocked, bemockt
betrothed, betrotht
bewitched, bewitcht
biased, biasst, biast
bilked, bilkt
blacked, blackt
blanched, blancht
blandished, blandisht
bleached, bleacht
blemished, blemisht
blenched, blencht
blessed, blest, bless-ed, blest
blinked, blinkt
blocked, blockt
blotched, blotcht
bluffed, bluft
blushed, blusht
booked, bookt
bossed, bost
botched, bocht
boxed, boxt
branched, brancht
breached, breacht
breeched, breecht
bricked, brickt
briefed, briefl
broached, broacht
brushed, brusht
bucked, buckt
bumped, bumpt
bunched, bunchi
buried, burkt
burnished, burnisht
bushed, busht
bussed, bust
buttressed, buttrest

C

calked, calkt
camped, campt
caressed, carest
carped, carpt
caucused, -ussed, caucust.
ceased, ceast
chaffed, chaft
chalked, chalkt
chapped, chapt
checked, checkt
cherished, cherisht
chipped, chipt
chirped, chirpt
chirruped, chirrupt
chopped, chopt
chucked, chuckt
churched, churcht
clacked, clackt
clanked, clankt
clapped, clapt
clashed, clasht
clasped, claspt
classed, clast
clerked, clerkt
clicked, clickt
clinched, clincht
clinked, clinkt
clipped, clipt
cloaked, cloakt
clocked, clockt
clutched, clutcht
coached, coacht
coaxed, coaxt
cocked, cockt
collapsed, collapst
commixed, commixt
compassed, compast
compressed, compresst
condensed, condenst
confessed, confest
conversed, converst
cooked, cookt
cooped, coopt
corked, corkt
couched, coucht
counter-marched, -marcht
cracked, crackt
cramped, crampt
crashed, crasht
creaked, creakt
creased, creast
crimped, crimpt
crisped, crispt
croaked, croakt
crooked, crook-ed, crookt
crossed, crost
crotched, crotcht
crouched, croucht
crushed, crusht
crushed, crutcht
cuffed, cuft
cursed, curs-ed, curst

D

damped, dampt
dashed, dasht
debarked, debarkt
debauched, debaucht
decamped, decampt
decreased, decreast
demolished, demolisht
depressed, deprest
detached, detacht
developed, developt
diminished, diminisht
dipped, dipt
disbursed, disburst
discussed, discust
disembarked, disembarkt
disembarrassed, disembarrast
dished, disht
dismissed, dismist,
dispensed, dispenst
dispossessed, dispossest
distinguished, distinguisht
distressed, distrest
ditched, ditcht
docked, dockt
doffed, doft
drenched, drencht
dressed, drest
dripped, dript
dropped, dropt
ducked, duckt
dwarfed, dwarft

E

eclipsed, eclipst
elapsed, elapst
embarked, embarkt
embarrassed, embarrast
embellished, embellisht
embossed, embost
encamped encampt
encompassed, encompast
encroached, encroacht
engulfed, engulft
enravished enravisht
enriched, enricht
entrapped, entrapt
enveloped, envelopt
equipped, equipt
established, establisht
expressed, expresst
extinguished, extinguisht

F

famished, famisht
filched, filcht
finished, finisht
fished, fisht
fixed, fixt
flapped, flapt
flashed, flasht
fleshed, flesht
flinched, flincht
flourished, flourisht
flushed, flusht
fluxed, fluxt
focused, focust
foxed, foxt
frisked, frisht
frolicked, frolickt
furbished, furbisht
furnished, furnisht
fussed, fust.

G

gapped, gapt
gashed, gasht
gasped, gaspt
glimpsed, glimpst
grasped, graspt
greased, greast
gridded, gridt
grimaced, grimast
gripped, gript
groped, gropt
gulfed, gulft
guiped, gulpt
gushed, guasht

H

hacked, hackt
handcuffed, handcuft
harassed, harast
harked, harkt
harnessed, harnest
harped, harpt
hashed, hasht
hatched, hatcht
havocked, havockt
hawked, hawkt
heaped, heapt
helped, helpt
hiccupped, hiccupt
hipped, hipt
hissed, hist
hitched, hitcht
hoodwinked, hoodwinkt.
hoofed, hooft
hooked, hookt
hooped, hoopt
hopped, hopt
horsed, horst
huffed, huft
humped, humpt
hushed, hasht
hutched, hatcht

I

impeached, impeacht
impoverished, impoverisht
impressed, impresst
incensed, incenst
increased, increast
indexed, indext
indorsed, indorst
inflxed inflxt
inked, inkt
interlinked, interlinkt
interspersed, interspersed
inwrapped, inwrapt

J

jerked, jerkt

K

kidnapped, kidnapt
kissed, kist

L

lacked, lackt
lanched, lanchi
languished, languisht
lapsed, lapst
lashed, lasht
launched, launcht
leaked, leakt
leaped leapt
leased, least
licensed, licenst
licked, lickt
limped limpt
linked linkt
lipped, lipt
lisped lispt
lithographed, lithographt or lithograft (optional)
looked, lookt
looped, loopt
loosed, loost
luffed, luft
lumped, lumpt
lynched, lynchi

M

marched, marcht
marked, markt
masked, maskt
meshed, measht
messed, mest
mimicked, mimickt
mixed, mixt
mocked, mockt
moused, most
muffed, muft
mulched, mulcht
munched, munchi

N

nicked, nickt
nursed, nurst

O

oppressed, oppresst
outwalked, outwalkt
overpassed, overpast

P

packed, packt
padlocked, padlockt
parched, parcht
parsed, parst
passed, past: past
peached, peacht
pecked, peckt
peeped, peept
perched, percht
perished, perisht
perked, perkt
perplexed, perplext
photographed, photograph or fotograft (optional)
physicked, physickt or fysickt (optional)
picked, pickt
picnicked, picnickt
pimped, pimpt
pinched, pincht
pinked, pinkt
pished, pisht
planked, plankt
plashed, plasht
plucked, pluckt
plumped, plumpt
poached, poacht
polished, polisht
popped, popt
possessed, possest
pouched, poucht
practised, practist
pranked, prankt
preached, preacht
preestablished, preestablisht
prefixed, perfixt
prepossessed, prepossest
pressed, prest
pricked prickt
prinked prinkt
professed, profest
progressed, progrest
promised, promist
propped, propt
published, publist
puffed, puft
pulsed, pulst
pumped, pumpt
punched, punch
punished, punisht
pursed, purst
pushed pusht

Q

quacked, quackt
quaffed, quaft
quenched, quenchi

R

racked, rackt
ramped, rampt
ranked, rankt
ransacked, ransackt
rapped, rapt
rasped raspt
ravished, ravisht
reached, reacht
reaped, reapt
reefed, reeft
reeked, reekt
refreshed, refreshi
relapsed, relapst
relaxed, relaxt
released, releast
relinquished, relinquisht
remarked, remarkt
replenished, replenisht
repressed, represst
reproached, reproacht
republished, republisht
retrenched, retrenchi
reversed, reverst
rinsed, rinst
risked, riskt
rocked, rockt
romped, rompt
roofed, rooft
ruffed, ruft
rushed, rusht

S

sacked, sackt
sashed, sasht
scalped, scalpt
scarfed, scarft
scoffed, scoft
scooped, scoopt
screached, screecht
sensed, senst
shipped, shipt
shirked, shirkt
shocked, shockt
shopped, shopt
shrieked, shriekt
sipped, sipt
skipped, skipt
slacked, slackt
slapped, slapt
slipped, slipt
slouched, slouchi
smacked, smackt
smashed, smasht
smelled: smeld, smelt
smirked, smirkt
snapped, snappt
snatched, snacht
sneaked, sneakt
sniffed, sniff
snuffed, snuft
soaked, soakt
soaped, soapt
spanked, spankt
spelled, spelt
spilled, spild, spilt
splashed, splasht
spoiled, spoild, spoilt
squeaked, squeekt
stacked, stackt
stamped, stampt
stanched, stancht
steeped, steept
stepped, stept
stocked, stockt
stomached
stomped, stopt
stopped, stopt
strapped, strapt
streaked, streakt, streakd
strimmed, stript
stuffed, stuft
stumped, stumpt
sucked, suckt
suffixed, suffixt
suppressed, suppresst
surpassed, surpast
swamped, swampt

T

tacked, tackt
talked, talkt
tapped, tapt
tasked, taskt
taxed, taxt
telegraphed, telegrapt or telegraft (optional)
thanked, thankt
thrashed, thrasht
thumped, thumpt
thwacked, thwackt
ticked, tickt
tipped, tipt, tipt
toothed, toothi
tossed, tost: tost
tracked, trackt
trafficked, traffickt
tramped, trampt
trapped, trapt
treached, trenchi
trespassed, trespast
tricked trickt
tripped, tript
triumphed, trimphi or triumft (optional)
trooped, troopt
trucked, truckt
trumped, trumpt
tucked, tuckt
tweaked, tweakt

V

vamped, vampt
vanished, vanisht
vanquished, vanquisht
versed, verst
vexed, vext
vouched, voucht

W

walked, walkt
washed, washt
waxed, waxt
whipped, whipt
whisked, whiskt
whooped, whoopt
winked, winkt
wished, wisht
worked, workt
worshiped, worshipped: worsaipt
wrapped, wrapt
wreaked, wreakt
wrecked, wreckt
wrenched, wrenchi

Y

yerked, yerkt

RULE 2.

(Based on Rule 5 of the "Ten Rules" of the Philological societies.)

Drop ue at the end of words when the preceding vowel is short or a diphthong, as in dialogue, catalogue, league, etc. Thus spell demagog, epilog, synagog, colleag, etc. Retain ue, when the preceding single vowel is long, as in prorogue, vogue, dismbogue, pirogue, plague, vague, fatigue.

LIST UNDER RULE 2.

analogue, analog	harangue, harang
apologue, apolog	league, leag
catalogue, catalog	monologue, monolog
colleague, colleag	pedagogue, pedagog
decalogue, decalog	prologue, prolog
demagogue, demagog	synagogue, synagog
dialogue, dialog	theologue, theolog
eclogue, eclog	tongue, tung (optional)
epilogue, epilog	

RULE 3.

(Based on Rule 1 of the "Ten Rules" of the Philological societies.)

Drop final e from words ending in ite when the i is short; as hypocrit, opposite, preterit, requisit, etc. Retain final e when the i is long as in finite, polite, unite, etc.

LIST UNDER RULE 3.

composite, composit	opposite, opposit
definite, definit	perquisite, perquisit
exquisite, exquisit	prerequisite, prerequsit
favorite, favorit	preterit, preterite: preterit.
granite, granit	requisite, requisit
hypocrite, hypocrit	respite, respit
infinite, infinit	

RULE 4.

(Based on Rules 1 and 6 of the "Ten Rules" of the Philological societies.)

Drop final ue in words like cigarette, coquette, quartette, etc. Thus spell cigaret, coquet, epaulet, gazet, quartet, roset, vedet, and all like words which are Anglicized.

RULE 5.

(Based on Rules 1 and 6 of the "Ten Rules" of the Philological societies.)

Drop final me in words like programme. Thus spell gram,* oriflam, program, and all like words which are Anglicized.

* Except in written medical prescriptions, when the form gramme should be used. In such prescriptions the similarity of the written forms gram and grain may cause serious errors.

RULE 6.

(Based on Rule 1 of the "Ten Rules" of the Philological societies.)

Drop final e from words ending in ile when the i is short, as in fragil(e, ductil(e, etc. Retain final e when the i is long, as in gentile, exile, etc.

LIST UNDER RULE 6.

agile, azil	nubile, nubil
bissextile, bissextil	penaile, pensil or -ile
contractile, contractil	prehensile, prehensil
docile, docil or -ile	projectile, projectil
domicile domicil or -ile	puerile, pueril or -ile
ductile, ductil	pulsatile, pulsa il
febrile, febril	scurrile, scurril
fertile, fertil or -ile	servile, servil or -ile
fissile, fissil	sessile, sessil
flexile, flexil	sextile, sextil or -ile
fragile, fragil	sterile, steril
futile, futil or -ile	subtile, subtil
imbecile, imbecil	tactile, tactil or -ile
mercantile, mercantil or -ile	volatile, volatil or -ile
missile, missil	

RULE 7.

(Based on Rule 1 of the "Ten Rules" of the Philological societies.)

Drop final e from words ending in ine, when the i is short, as in discipline, doctrine, feminine, etc. Retain final e when the i is long, as in sunshine, asinine, machine, etc.

LIST UNDER RULE 7.

adulterine, adulterin	gelatine, gelatin
alumine, alumin	genuine, genuin
amaranthine, amaranthin	glycerine, glycerin
amethystine, amethystin	imagine, imagin
aquiline, aquilin	intestine, intestin
asbestine, asbestin	jasmine, jasmin
bowline, bowlin	jessamine, jessamin
bromine, bromin	libertine, libertin
cedrine, cedrin	masculine, masculin
chlorine, chlorin	medicine, medicin
citrine, citrin	palatine, palatin
discipline, disciplin	pristine, pristin
doctrine, doctrin	purline, purlin
famine, famin	sardine, sardin (gom)
feminine, feminin	uterine, ut rin
fibrine, fibrin	vaccine, vaccin

RULE 8.

(Based on Rule 1 of the "Ten Rules" of the Philological societies.)

Drop final e from words ending in ise when the i is short as in anis(e, practis(e, premis(e, promis(e, treatis(e, etc. Retain final e when the i is long, as in wise, ecc.

RULE 9.

(Based on Rule 2 of the "Ten Rules" of the Philological societies.)

Drop a from ea, having the short sound of e as in feather, leather, etc.

LIST UNDER RULE 9.

admeasure, admesure	jealous, jelous
ahead, ahed	jealousy, jelousy
already, already	lead (metal), led
bareheaded, bareheded	lead (goad), led
bedstead, bedsted	leaden, ledon
behead, behed	leapt, lept
bespread, bespred	learn, lern
blockhead, blockhed	learned, larned, adj
blunderhead, blunde hed	learn ng, orning
bolthead, bolthed	learnt, ernt
bread, bred	leather, lether
breadth, bredth	leather n, lethern
breakfast, brokfast	leaven, leven
breast, brest	leavened, levened.
breath, breth	meadow, medow
cleanly, clenly	meant, ment
cleanse, clense	measurable, mesurable
cleansed, clensed	measure, mesure
dead, ded	overspread, overspred
deadened, dedened	pack-thread, pack-thred
deadening, dedening	peal, perl
deadly, dedly	peasant, pesant
deaf, def	peasantry, pesantry
deafened, defened	pheasant, fesant
deafening, defening	pleasing, plesant
deafness, defness	pleasurable, plesurable
dealt, delt	pleasure, plesure
dearth, derth	read, red
death, deth	ready, redy
dreadful, dredful	realm, relm
earl, erl	rehearse, reherse
early, erly	rehearsed, reherse
earn, ern	search, serch
earned, arned	searched, sercht
earnest, ernest	spread, spred
earnings, ernings	stead, sted
earth, erth	steadfast, stedfast
earthen, erthen	steady, stedy
earthling, erthling	stealth, stelth
earthly, erthly	swear, swet
endeavor, endevor	thread, thred
feather, fether	threat, thret
feathered, fethered	threaten, thretен
feathery, fethery	threatened, thretened
forehead, forhed	treacherous, trecherous
godhead, godhed	treachery, trechery
head, hed	tread, tred
headache, hedake	treadle, tredle
headland, hedland	treasure, tresure
headlong, hedlong	treasurer, tresurer
health, helth	treasury, tresury
healthy, helthy	wealth, welth
heard, herd	wealthy, welthy
hearse, herse	weapon, wepon
hearsed, herst	weather, wether
heather, hether	weathered, wethered
heaven, heven	yearn, yern
heavy, hevy	yearned, yernd
homestead, homested	zealot, zelot
immeasurable, immesurable	zealous, zelous
instead, insted	

RULE 10.

(Based on Rule 1 of the "Ten Rules" of the Philological societies.)

Drop final e from words ending in ve when the preceding vowel has its common short sound, as in repulsive, talkative, etc., or is expressed by two letters, as in grieve, groove, carve, r counting with the vowels. Retain final e when the preceding vowel is single and long, as in five, drive, etc.

LIST UNDER RULE 10.

A	afflictive, afflictiv
ablative, ablativ	agglutinative, agglutinativ
abortive, abortiv	aggressive, aggressiv
absolve, absolv	aggrieve, aggriev
absorptive, absorptiv	alimentiveness, alimentivness
abstractive, abstractiv	alliterative, alliterativ
abusive, abusiv	allusive, allusiv
accelerative, accelerativ	alterative, alterativ
accommodative, accommodativ	alternative, alternativ
accumulative, accumulativ	amative, amativ
accusative, accusativ	amplificative amplificativ
acquisitive, acquisitiv	amusive, amusiv
active, activ	anticipative antiepativ
adaptive, adaptiv	appellative, appellativ
adhesive, adhesiv	applicative, applicativ
adjective, adjectiv	appointive appointiv
adjunctive, adjunctiv	appreciative, appreciativ
administrative, administrativ	apprehensive, apprehensiv
admonitive, admonitiv	approximative, approximativ
adoptive, adoptiv	argumentative, argumentativ
adversative, adversativ	assertive, assertiv
affective, affectiv	assimilative, assimilativ
affirmative, affirmativ	associative, associativ
	assumptive, assumptiv
attentive, attentiv	misgive, misgiv
attractive, attractiv	missive, missiv
attributive, attributiv	monitive, monitiv
argumentative, argumentativ	motive, motiv
authoritative, authoritativ	N
B	narrative, narrativ
believe, believ	native, nativ
bereave, bereav	negative, negativ
bivalve, bivalv	nerve, nerv
C	nominative, nominativ
captive, captiv	nutritive, nutritiv
carminative, carminativ	O
crave, crav	objective, objectiv
causative, causativ	observe, observ.
circumvolve, circumvolv	obtrusive, obtrusiv
cleave, cleav	offensive, offensiv
coactive, coactiv	olive, oliv
coercive, coerciv	oppressive, oppressiv
cogitative, cogitativ	optative, optativ
cohesive, cohesiv	outlive, outliv
collective, collectiv	P
collusive, collusiv	palliative, palliativ
combative, combativ	partitive, partitiv
communicative, communicativ	passive, passiv
comparative, comparativ	penetrative, penetrativ
competitive, competitiv	pensive, pensiv
comprehensive, comprehensiv	perceive, perceiv
compressive, compressiv	perceptive, perceptiv
compulsive, compulsiv	perfective, perfectiv
conceive conceiv	perforative perforativ
conceptive, conceptiv	permissive, permissiv
concessive, concessiv	perspective, perspectiv
conclusive, conclusiv	persuasive, persuasiv
concoctive, concoctiv	pervasive, pervasiv
concretive, concretiv	pervertive, pervertiv
condolive, condolivi	plaintive, plaintiv
confederative, confederativ	plausive, plausiv
conglutinative, conglutinativ	positive, positiv
conjunctive, conjunctiv	possessive possessiv
connective, connectiv	precative, precativ
conservative, conservativ	preceptive, preceptiv
conserve, conserv	preclusive, preclusiv
constitutive, constitutiv	preconceive, preconceiv
constructive, constructiv	precursive precursiv
contemplative, contemplativ	predictive, predictiv
contributive, contributiv	prefigurative, prefiguration
convulsive, convulsiv	prelusive, preiusiv
curative, curativ	preparative, preparativ
cursive, cursiv	prepositive, prepositiv
curve, curv	prerogative, prerogativ
D	prescriptive, prescriptiv
dative, dativ	preservative, preservativ
diffusive, diffusiv	preserve, preserv
digressive, digressiv	presumptive, presumptiv
diminutive, diminutiv	preventive, preventiv
directive, directiv	primitive, primitiv
disbelieve, disbeliev	privative, privativ
discriminative, discriminativ	probative, probativ
discursive, discursiv	procreative, procreativ
dissolve, dissolv	productive, productiv
disjunctive, disjunctiv	productiveness, productivness
dismissive, dismissiv	progressive, progressiv
dispersive, dispersiv	progressiveness, progressivness
displosive, displosiv	prohibitive, prohibitiv
dissolve, dissolv	promotive, promotiv
dissuasive, dissuasiv	propulsive, propulsiv
distinctive, distinctiv	proscriptive, proscriptiv
distractive, distractiv	prospective, prospectiv
distributive, distributiv	protractive, protractiv
donative, donativ	protrusive, protrusiv
E	provocative, provocativ
facitive, facitiv	pulsative, pulsativ
fecundative, fecundativ	punitive, punitiv
fermentative, fermentativ	purgative, purgativ
festive, festiv	putative, putativ
forgive, forgiv	putrefactive, putrefactiv
formative, formativ	Q
fugitive, fugitiv	qualitative, qualitativ
furtive, furtiv	quantitative, quantitativ
G	R
genitive, genitiv	receive, receiv
give, giv	reflective, reflectiv
grieve, griev	reflexive, reflexiv
groove, groov	regressive, regressiv
H	relative, relativ
have, hav	relieve, reliev
heave, heav	reparative, reparativ
helve, helv	reprieve, reprivi
hortative, hortativ	repulsive, repulsiv
I	reserve, reserv
illative, illativ	resolve, resolv
illusive, illusiv	respective, respectiv
illustrative, illustrativ	responsive, responsiv
imaginative, imaginativ	restive, resti

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE War Office is sorrowful. This is the Duke of Cambridge's last week as Commander-in-Chief (says the "Broad Arrow" of October 26), and everyone in Pall Mall regrets that he is leaving. Not that it is not generally felt that the time must soon have come when his Royal Highness would of necessity have had to retire, and that it is better both for himself and for the service that it should happen now rather than then. The staff of the War Office—military, civil, and parliamentary—will entertain him at the Cafe Monico on November 5, and then the several service clubs will take up the running. In the meantime the old order of things in Pall Mall will have passed away, and the public is already inquiring what the new order is to be. It has been announced in Parliament, first by the late Government and subsequently by the present, that the report of the Harrington Commission would be acted upon in principle. That is to say, although the Commission distinctly laid down that the Commander-in-Chief should be abolished and a Chief of the Staff instituted, the Commander-in-Chief is to be retained and a Chief of the Staff is not to be created. But at the same time Parliament was assured that the new Commander-in-Chief would be precisely what the Chief-of-the-Staff was intended to be, and the Duke of Devonshire was given a kind of roving commission in the Cabinet to see that the Secretary of State for War played fair. If we are to believe the statements which reach us, the difficulties in the way of instituting the new order of things have been steadily growing as November 1st has been approaching. The result is that when Lord Wolseley walks into the War Office on Friday and seats himself in the Commander-in-Chief's chair he will find the much-talked-of reconstruction of the departments yet in the air. But the Government has the public to deal with, and the public will not be satisfied until it is clearly informed what the new organisation is to be.

We consider that the Government acted most wisely in deciding against the introduction into our army system of a "Chief of the Staff," for, in our opinion, it could not but have given rise to constant friction between the holder of such a post and the 'General Officer Commanding-in-Chief" under the conditions it was sought to introduce. We much prefer a Commander-in-Chief invested with the power and responsibility which should pertain to such a position. It must not be forgotten that Moltke, who is so often pointed to as a proof of the desirability of a "Chief of the Staff" being entrusted in the organisation of any army, was virtually the sole director of the German army, that his views were always carried out without dispute. This is a very different state of things to what would happen with a Chief of the Staff of less distinguished ability and a spirited General fully endowed with the courage of his opinions.

The proposals which are now taking shape in France for connecting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic by means of a canal through which the largest ships shall be able to pass have as yet attracted but little attention in this country; and yet, should the canal be completed, it would, even if its strategic value prove to be small, add another to the points already sufficiently numerous which would have to be carefully watched in the event of our finding ourselves at war with our neighbours across the Channel. Admiral Fourichon calls the canal a mousetrap; while Rear-Admiral Reveliere, the head of the "Jeune ecole" of the French Navy, whose object is to provide for the contingency of a war with England, has lately pronounced an elaborate condemnation of the whole scheme, although he advocates the deepening of the existing Canal du Midi for the purposes of the coasting trade and for the passages of torpedo-boats and smaller warships. Nevertheless, in spite of the great difficulties to be encountered in the construction and the cold shoulder shown to the scheme by the Government, the idea once started and continually fostered will not easily cease to fill men's minds, all the more as the possibility of overcoming the purely technical difficulties of the great enterprise is not seriously disputed by anyone.

Two points in connection with the Chitral supply and transport arrangements, writes a contemporary, must have been at last revealed to the Indian military authorities, viz. that the Commissariat-transport department is greatly underofficered, and that the system of training regimental officers for transport work is a failure. Should the Government of India decide to maintain the present inadequate establishment of officers in the department, transport courses for officers will have to be made more practical and real than they now are, and supply courses will have to be added thereto, if the Indian army is to maintain a reserve of qualified officers for both duties in time of war. Neither transport nor supply work can be learnt in six weeks, and the duration of such courses will have to be materially increased. The transport certificates now held by officers have proved to be no guarantee for their efficiency.

A commencement has been made in the matter of strengthening some of our squadrons abroad. The Astræa and Forte are to be commissioned for the Mediterranean, and probably the Narcissus will go with them, thus supplying the places of those cruisers sent to China, and now we suppose to remain there as permanent additions to the strength of the force in those seas. The relief of the Mercury by the Immortalite may also be looked upon as an accession of strength to the China Squadron. The reliefs of the Cleopatra and Canada in the shape of the Cordelia and Curacoa can scarcely be regarded in the same light, but these are useful vessels on the North American and West India station, and our responsibility in that direction are not so important or pressing. However, the intention to put more ships in commission is excellent, and we shall expect to see it take further shape shortly. It is far better that the vessels should be at sea than rotting in the yards, and that officers should be getting experience instead of rusting on shore. Now that the Admiralty have a hundred more officers in the grades of lieutenant and sub-lieutenant, why not send two or three more cruisers each to the Cape, South-East Coast of America, and West Indies? Then if war became imminent the telegraph could summon the fastest and finest of these to Gibraltar and Port Said, to strengthen the Mediterranean, while those on the Brazilian and Cape Stations would be handy for trade route purposes. If this were done our officers and men would be getting more sea training and the ships would not be deteriorating, as there is reason to believe they are now, while we should be in readiness to checkmate any commerce-destroying move.

As to the Channel, we trust that there is good foundation for the report that it is the purpose of the Admiralty to attach sea-going training ships to some of the commercial ports for the use of Royal Naval Reserve seamen. The real value of the Reserve can only be properly tested by insisting on the men going through six months' training in a man-of-war during their first three years, and any man who does not do at least six weeks' steady consecutive work in his first year should not be counted as efficient. We fancy a large proportion would be weeded out by such a test, but we would rather see the reverse occur. In any case the new training ships should be commissioned regularly for manœuvres and with a large proportion of reserve crews. There is no reason why this method should not turn out as successful as that of making the coastguard tenders really useful for war purposes. We shall be surprised also if a couple more heavy ships are not added very shortly to the Channel Squadron.

A correspondent of the "St. James's Gazette" draws an alarming picture of the defencelessness of Vancouver's Isle, which he declares could be taken with ease by a force of 1,500 men sent from Vladivostok. The defences consist, as he describes them, of a score of sappers and the local volunteer force of artillery armed with obsolete weapons. A small fort is being constructed, but there is not a single breech-loading or quick-firing gun mounted, and what has been done would be of more use to the attacking force than to the defenders, for it could be utilised after the place had been taken. While there can be no question that Esquimalt should be efficiently defended against anything like a raid, we fail to see the need for making the place a second Gibraltar so long as our naval supremacy is assured. We fancy the picture drawn is blacker than the facts allow, but there is no harm done in bringing the matter to the attention of the public.

An important communication has just been sent to the Vienna papers by the Rector of the Vienna University, which is about to follow the example of England and introduce University Extension lectures. A correspondent writes: The Minister of Public Instruction, Baron Gautsch, has sanctioned the plan made by a group of learned men, among them Dr. Mullner, Professor Suss, and Dr. Anton Menger, the Rector, to have a number of scientific lectures delivered by Professors of the University and the Polytechnic School for the benefit of all classes, especially working men. The lectures will be held after seven every evening at the public and grammar schools of all the districts of the town, in the large rooms reserved for drawing and gymnastics or natural history. The lectures were to begin on the 11th of November, and the first course is to last until Christmas. The course comprises six lectures, for which the fee will be ten pence. All branches of natural history, the history of European countries and literatures, the economical sciences, and machinery will be dealt with as well as other technical subjects. Politics, religion, and the social question are altogether excluded from the lectures.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemom eter during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind, Direction.	Wind, Rate per hour	Temperature in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·093	W	3	84·5	51·0	43	...	0·02	−0·01
Agra	30·093	S.W	3	86·6	58·4	50	...	...	...
Cawnpore	30·088	NNE	2	88·3	59·5	72	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·068	WNW	3	88·1	58·4	75	...	...	−0·08
Jhansi	30·087	Calm	1	89·1	61·2	45	...	...	−0·06
Jacobabad	29·166	NNW	5	91·9	69·3	20	...	...	−0·02
Karachi	30·069	ENE	5	89·3	57·9	13	...	...	−0·8
Jeypore	30·108	Calm	3	89·3	57·0	38	...	...	−0·13
Ajmere	30·161	W	2	86·4	56·6	46	...	...	−0·10
Deesa	30·040	NE	10	91·3	62·5	19	...	...	−0·10
Ahmedabad	30·028	ENE	2	92·3	68·6	35	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·35	NW	8	90·5	62·4	42	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	30·018	NE	4	89·3	59·8	51	...	...	−0·31
Veraval	29·988	NE	6	89·7	68·7	44	...	...	...
Somnauth	30·067	NE	5	88·8	59·8	44	...	...	−0·12
Indore	30·053	Calm	1	86·7	58·6	63	...	...	−0·25
Sangor	30·8	ESE	1	88·3	63·7	48	...	...	−0·24
Jubulpore	30·076	ESE	...	87·4	54·9	72	...	...	−0·34
Hoshangabad	30·098	E	3	89·3	58·8	59	...	...	−0·40
Khandwa	...	...	2	88·3	63·2	61	...	...	−0·45
Raipur	30·053	E	2	88·3	62·1	69	...	...	0·16
Nagpur	30·061	Calm	...	...	...	...	...	...	−0·14
Amraoti	...	...	3	90·0	59·9	56	...	...	−0·54
Akola	30·047	ESE	L	92·6	64·5	66	...	...	−0·16
Surat	30·063	NW	4	86·4	67·9	69	...	...	−0·46
Malegaon	30·041	NW	9	88·7	67·0	75	...	...	0·06
Bombay	29·986	E	4	86·5	57·9	53	...	...	0·74
Poona	30·047	ESE	...	...	...	...	...	...	−0·32
Ahmednagar	30·068	Calm	3	84·4	51·5	50	...	0·01	...
Aurangabad	30·038	Calm	1	88·3	60·2	50	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	30·034	SE	8	85·7	63·6	55	...	0·71	−0·35
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	29·989	ESE	13	84·7	62·9	75	...	1·51	−0·47
Goa	29·967	ESE	8	88·0	72·4	82	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·964	E	3	89·7	70·0	82	...	0·44	−1·92
Mangalore	29·929	ESE	3	92·8	73·9	68	...	1·78	−1·10
Calicut	29·915	E	7	89·2	75·5	72	...	3·01	−1·32
Cochin	29·913	NE	L	90·2	76·1	76	...	4·18	−1·44
Bangalore	30·069	ENE	10	80·7	62·9	80	0·04	1·69	−1·20
Secunderabad	30·038	Calm	3	85·1	60·5	71	...	1·15	−0·41
Masulipatam	30·011	NE	8	86·0	72·1	80	...	0·45	−5·52
Bellary	30·031	SE	5	86·7	67·9	69	...	2·09	+0·46
Cuddapah	30·068	NE	6	86·6	70·6	86	0·26	0·47	−2·27
Madras	30·008	NNE	4	81·0	71·5	98	1·48	4·50	−4·57
Coimbatore	29·984	E	2	89·4	68·3	82	...	1·11	−1·76
Trichinopoly	29·979	NNE	5	88·0	73·9	82	...	2·16	−1·22
Negapatam	29·56	NW	10	87·0	73·7	83	0·28	3·23	−7·30
Colombo	29·916	NNE	5	87·5	74·0	71	0·75	2·22	−7·80
Aden	29·960	E	1	99·3	77·4	69	...	...	−0·19

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Delhi and Agra, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest over Rajputana, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bangalore, 12 at Deesa, and 10 at Sholapur and Calicut. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in moderate to large excess of the average in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Deesa, and the lowest 45° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Bombay Presidency, and at Calicut, Indore, Ahmedabad, Jhansi and Delhi. Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (1·48"), light to moderate showers at Cuddapha and Nagapatam, and a few drops at Bangalore. The winds continue to be cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, and conditions are favourable for rain in local showers at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

Tuesday's observations:—Pressure has decreased slightly in Burma and Bengal and increased elsewhere briskly in the North-West. Readings are highest in the North-West and lowest over the South of the Bay. Pressure exceeds the normal average everywhere, the winds are northerly at several North-Western stations as well as over the Bay area, easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula, and variable elsewhere. The force this morning was fresh in Lower Burma and some stations in Southern India, but generally light. The temperature generally has decreased. The mean temperature is below the normal average over the Southern Punjab, Western Rajputana, and Upper Sind as well as in Burma and Madras, but elsewhere it is still in excess. The abnormal excess being the greatest and between six and nine degrees over the Gangetic Plain. Good rain has fallen in Madras and Malabar, and a few showers in Northern India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 18th November 1895.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·944
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·5
Dew Point	70·1
Relative humidity of Air	69%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day).	88·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·1
General Directions of wind	ENE, NE, ENE, WNW, NNW. N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	17

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa, in ballast, and 25 s y c e.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (16th November) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surgeon-Col Hughes, Lieut J H Mansbrough, Mr Shama Khan, ten native soldiers and 139 deck.

THE s s Baroda, 1,930 tons, Captain G Schuldt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg via Middlesbrough and Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs. Wayland and two children, Mr Smith, and Miss Stalzenback. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Australia	2321	Ta[illegible]	Liverpool	7-11	W & A Graham
C	Mohammadi	12[illegible]	0[illegible]	Hurdecastle	Not fixed	B & P S N Co
G	Safari	89[illegible]	[illegible]	Ganhe	Zanzibar	23-11 F Heyer
N	Bombay	29[illegible]	[illegible]	Robertson	Marseilles	19-11 J M & Co
O	Hoseinee	9[illegible]	3	Hughes	Zanzibar	23-11 B & P S N Co
P	Goa	17	17	Simpson	Zanzibar	23-11 M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Adam	C. Gulf	20-11	Shepherd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Karachi	9-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Florida	2050	Young	Marseilles	27-11	J Mackintosh
3	Nuddea	1914	Hart	Not fixed.		M Mackenzie & Co
5	Ganges	2111	Crury	Aden	7-12	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2468	De Horne	London	30-11	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2343	Nicolich	Trieste	1-12	A Lloyd's
8	Vindobona	2639	Bellen	Kobe	21-11	A Lloyd's
9	Jubadda	1711	Tyndall	Zanzibar	20-11	H Cassum
11	Shantri	47	Cassum	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
12	Assaye	2236	McFee	Not fixed		S Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Baroda (s)	Schuldt	Hamburg, Oct 30.
	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Nov 16,
	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Goa, Nov 18.
	Lorenzo (s)		Huli.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Mauritius, &c.
	City of Venice (s)	Snow	Karachi.
	Bombay (s)	Robertson	Marseilles.
	Fuchumba (s)	Rioxford	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
" Dunottar, for Antwerp, Dunkirk, Havre, and Hamburg
" Kola, for Karachi.
" Baroda, for Madras and Calcutta.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness &c. Re. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure for nervous. Acts as a charm, and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or wonderful remedy. Re. 1-4, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 16.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn-Capt J G Hojel, M B, B S, I M S, (Bombay), which were placed temorarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

Mr W F Lloyd, Depy Conservator of Forests, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Asst Supt in the Sett ement so long as he holds his present office.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The following transfers are ordered in the interests of the public service:—(i) Mr A V Monro, Depy Conservator, 4th grade (provisional), Punjab, to the Central Provinces; (ii) Mr P H Clutterbuck, Offg Depy Conservator, 4th grade Central Provinces, to the N W Provinces and Oudh; and (iii) Mr M Hill, Offg Depy Conservator, 4th grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, to Burma.

The services of Col J R Wilmer, I S C, Suptnd grade, Survey of India Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Capt H L Goodenough, I S C, reverted to Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion.

Capt H L Goodenough, I S C, Wing Officer, Bhopal Battn was on leave in India (private affairs) for one month, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Capt H Daly, C I E Political Agent of the 3rd (class), is re-appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Asst Secty to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Major J H Sadler I S C offig Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent at Muskat, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt A F Bruce, I S C offig Political Asst of the 2nd class and Asst Political Agent and Asst Resident in Quetta and Pishin, is granted furlough for ten months and five days.

The services of Lieut F DeB Hancock 1 S C Wing Officer 23rd Bo[illegible] Infty are on his return from leave, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

Capt C M Crawford, I S C 2nd Batn, 5th Gurkhas, is appointed to be Asst Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The services Surgn Major A W D, Leahy, I M S, lately of special duty with Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, son of H H the Amir of Afghanistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the date of the termination of his special duty.

Surgn Lieut Col A H C Dane, M D, I M S (Bombay), Medical Officer of the Bhopal Battn and of the Bhopal Political Agency, held charge of the current duties of the Office of Political Agent in Bhopal, in addition to his own duties.

The services of Lieut C H Hawes, I S C offig Wing Officer (on probation), Mewar Bhil Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Lieut H G Brown, I S C offig Wing Officer, Bhopal Battn, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Wing Officer, Mewar Bhil Corps.

The services of Capt L J Andrews, I S C, Wing Comdr, 17th Madras Infty, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George, for employment as Asst Resident Travancore, and Cochin.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Major F F Mac Carthy, M B (Bombay Establmt), is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Surgn Lieut Col J Scully.

Mr G D Pudumjee is granted, privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Comdr-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following appointment:—Major C T Becker, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a Station Staff Officer, 1st class, on the establishment, vice Capt C H I Hopkins, appointed a Depy Asst Adjt Genl.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Col T F Houday, I S C, Commissary Genl to the Commissary General-in-Chief vice Col (temporary Major-Genl) A R Badcock, CB, CSI, appointed Qr Mr Genl in India.

Col local Major-Genl E Stedman, CB, I S C, Qr Mr Genl in India, to command a district of the first class, vice Major-Genl J N Crealock, CB, (since deceased), who has vacated.

Col Stedman will have the local rank of Major-Genl whilst commanding a dist of the first class.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col (temporary Major-Genl) A R Badcock, CB, CSI, ISC, Comsay Genl-in-Chief, to be Qr Mr Genl in India, with the temporary rank of Major-Genl, vice Col (local Major-Genl) E Stedman, CB, appointed to the command of a Dist of the first class.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for Indian f—Lieutenants—F D Browne, Whiltshire Regt, wing officer, 8th Punjab Infy; J C H McCaskill, Royal Irish Regt wing officer, (The Queens, own) Corps of Guides; and A A James, Kings Own Scottish Borderers, offig wing officer 29th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Lieut-Col—Major J C F Gordon.

To be Major—Capt C E Peirse.

Lieuts to be Captains—B W Marlow, C E Headley, C H Herbert, D S O, C Bailey, J R Hill, V B Fane, H N Hilliard, H E Pritchard, A H Bative and W H W Mercer.

To be Lieut—F V L Pritchard.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Bombay Command.

Store Sergt W McDowell to be Sub-Condr, vice Sub-Condr F N Whittaker, deceased.

RETIREMENTS.

The retirement from the service of Brgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col F A Smyth, 2nd Battn, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt has been cancelled by the Secry of State for India,

REWARDS

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to notify that the title of "Bahadur" is conferred on the following native officer under the resolution of the Govt of India in the Military Dept:—Subadar-Major Jhanda Singh, 29th Madras Infy (the 7th Burma Battn.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Dept Notification in which Mr P Duncan Ex Engr, 1st grade, was attached temporarily to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Govt of India for Railways, Assam, is cancelled.

Mr W P Milne, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Govt of Madras to that under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Rae Bareli-Benares Railway.

The services of Mr J H Monk-Smith, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, Offg Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways, for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr C E Ross, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Dept to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Mr C Thomson, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub, pro tem., is appointed Engr-in-Chief of the Rae Bareli-Benares Section of the Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares Railway.

Mr R G Macdonald, Accountant Genl and Depy Secy to the Govt of India, is granted furlough out of India for one year.

Mr A R Becher, Depy Accountant Genl and Under Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, is appointed to officiate as Accountant Genl and Depy Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Third grade Civil Asst Surg Mr R Bryson, of the Imperial Establmt, is granted extraordinary leave, without allowances, for twelve months.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Mr G W E Atkinson, Offg Asst Supt, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

The furlough granted to Mr S M Smylie, Extra Asst Supt. 1st grade is extended by one day.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J M Hartley, Asst Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Dept.

Capt J Manners Smith, V C, C I E, I S C, made over charge of the duties of First Assistant to the Govr Genl's Agent to Lieut P T A Spence.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Major W H Young, ISC, Asst Military Accountant, 3rd class, (m c), for one year.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr J Baker, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Rae Bareli-Benares Railway.

Mr H R Walton, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Rae Bareli-Benares Railway.

Mr W H Price, Asst Traffic Supt, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establ of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Dist Traffic Supt, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establ, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W C Boyce, district Traffic Supt.

Mr R R Gales, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is appointed to officiate as Asst Manager of the North Western Railway, during the absence of Major G F Wilson, RE, on deputation,

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona District.
Poona, Monday November 18.

Field Manœuvres.—The Commanding Officers of all regiments Corps and Batteries (except 27th and 36th Field Batteries R A) are requested to meet the Major General Commanding near the Bridge E of the Kalas Ford at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday next.

Medical.—A Medical Board as under will assemble at the Station Hospital on 21st instant at 10 a.m. to report on the case of Store Sergeant J A Duncan, R A, of the Ordnance Department.

Veterinary.—Veterinary Captain Taylor, having reported his arrival at Poona, is directed to take over the charge of the Army Veterinary School, Poona.

Vety Lieut Baldrey, on being relieved by Vety Capt Taylor will return to Kirkee for duty at the Chief Vety Hospital.

Sore Throats
"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this
Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

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Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with unsightly skin diseases.
Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls?
It means isolation, seclusion.
It is a bar to social and business success.
Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when
Doctors fail, standard remedies fail,
And nostrums prove worse than useless?
Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure.
CUTICURA REMEDIES
Have earned the title Skin Specifics,
Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.
There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.
It is no long-drawn-out expensive experiment.
One shilling invested in CUTICURA SOAP
Will prove more than we dare claim.
In short CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS,
And its cures are simply marvellous.
"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 72 pages and 100 Testimonials, is wrapped around every bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT.
CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, U.S.A.

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Sarsaparilla
IS THE GREAT
Blood-Purifier,
NERVE TONIC,
—AND—
STRENGTH-BUILDER.
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
It attacks and breaks up every humor, cures skin eruptions, restores exhausted vitality, and drives out every element of disease. Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the weak, and builds up the system generally. By its use food is made nourishing, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE
World's Great Expositions.
Made by Dr. J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass or each of our bottles.
General Agents H. E. RODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

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KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 4-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Fore Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST,
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Prices and Samples Post Free.

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THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co's
CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
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Sold Everywhere. Reject Counterfeits.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
(OZONIC OXYGEN.)
Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in diseases evidencing animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.
PRECAUTION & WARNING. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
PHOSPHODYNE
THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS,
AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.
Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.
Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.
Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.
CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.
DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED
PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally s

NOTICES.

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.

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SANTAL MIDY

Relieves the scalding pain at once and **CURES** all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in **48 HOURS**

obtained from the best Mysore wood.

Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis —

Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

Beware of imitations

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very efficacious for Horses in my Reg't — Lieut.-Col. BLUMENTHAL, 2nd Dragoon Regt.

1/2 2/6 3/6 per bottle. Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH ENGLAND. ELLIMAN'S for GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
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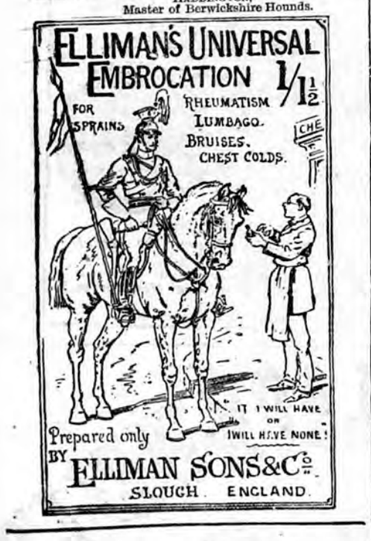

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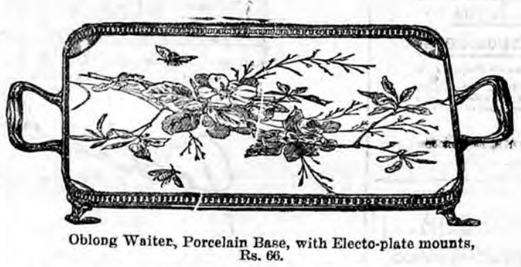

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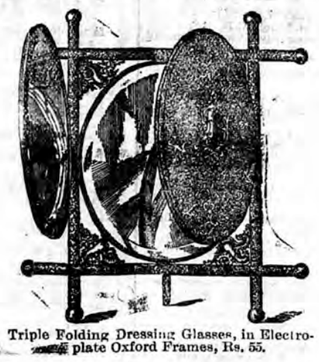

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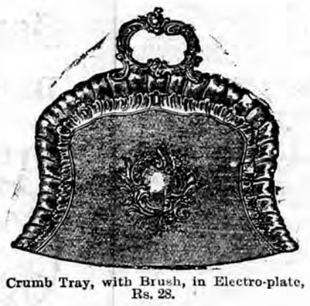

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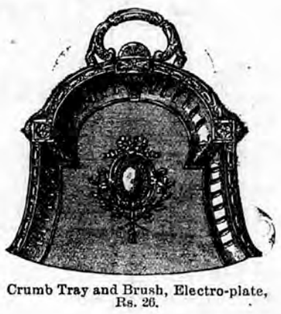
Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.



Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

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